[redacted]ICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28538—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	13th Sept Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.L. CATHAY	2383	500	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3506	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3111	700	G. Gadd	22nd ,,
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAGAMOYO, AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

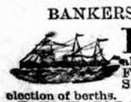
THE S. S. "HINDOO," 100-AL, WILL SAIL on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, for the abovenamed Ports,

For Passage apply to

F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 12th September, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rates of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 28th, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA†	5330	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA†	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT), the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED

SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the grantest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the efficacy of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic. In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Cash, Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
Credit ,, 0-14 and ,, 1-6 ,,

TREACHER'S

CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Cash, per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each.
Credit ,, ,, 1-2 and Rs. 2 ,,

DR. LEITH'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi, and Guzerati on each Bottle.

Cash, in Bottles with Opium, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Without Opium, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

Credit, Re. 1-6, Rs. 2-8, Re. 1-2, and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER'S

CHOLERA PILLS.

Specially prepared for natives of India and the same as issued by H. I. M.'s Government.

Cash per vial, Re. 0-12; per gross, Rs. 4-8
Credit ,, ,, 1-14; ,, ,, 5.

CONCENTRATED

ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula. In simple Diarrhœa and the early stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value, of great service in colds, coughs, &c.

Cash, Re. 1 per bottle.
Credit, Re. 1-2 ,,

TREACHER'S

INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

Remedial agents of great service in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. FLUID EXTRACT, Bottles, Cash, Re. 1-4; Credit, Rs. 2-4. PRESERVE, Jars, Cash, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-6; Credit, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S

ANTACID LOZENGES.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, and all forms of Indigestion.

Made from the Formula suggested by Sir Wm. Roberts, and recommended by him as a simple and harmless yet perfect remedy for Acidity and Indigestion.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

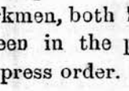
NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated, and bottled, expressly for the Handkerchief.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.



THE First Class Steam-ship "MOUNT LEBANON," 1,555 Tons, WILL SAIL as above about the 16th Sept. Has splendid two Berth Cabins for ten Passengers. For fare and other particulars apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1891.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 23, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Bunder Road.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Bunder Road.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated Epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial, Re. 1; Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

ASSORTED COLOURS	Ans.	12	per tin.
BATH ENAMEL	,,	14	,,
EBONIEN	,,	14	,,
CARRIAGE BLOCK JAPAN } For Bicycles and Trycicles it makes old Machines new	,,	12	,,
EBONY STAIN AND POLISH, SALMWOOD ,, ,, , WALNUT ,, ,, , OAK ,, ,, } Per bottle.	,,	1	
ARTISTS' BOXES, containing 12 small Tins of Assorted Colours	Per box	Rs.	2

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 8; 180 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 5; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) 15TH SEPT., 1891.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 p.m.)
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P. M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
QUADRILLE PARTY,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P. M.
Ticket to admit one Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.
A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SALVATION ARMY
SOCIAL REFORM WING WORKSHOPS.

I.—Carpentering in all its branches on or off the premises. Household and Office Furniture made to order.
II.—Excellent Firewood at 3 Ans. per maund.
III.—Baskets of all sizes and descriptions, such as Mill Baskets, Charcoal Baskets, Waste-Paper and Letter Baskets, &c.
IV.—Superior Carpets in stock or made to order.
Rush Chairs at Re. 1 only.
Our Charges are moderate.
Customers will be waited upon and Orders taken.
All Orders will be promptly attended to.
Special Rates for Contractors.

NOTE.—These Workshops exist for the purpose of providing Work for the destitute unemployed.

For particulars apply to
S. A. SOCIAL REFORM WING,
Esplanade, Bombay.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from Friday, the 18th day of September, 1891, to Monday, the 21st day of September 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOWJEE NARANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Dated, 15th September, 1891.

THE BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to other arrangements, and the death of Mr. JOHN BULLOUGH, it is not proposed to proceed with this Company, but the same having been registered requires to be formally wound up.

The following special Resolution was, therefore, passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company held on the 26th day of August last, and was duly confirmed at a subsequent Meeting held on the 10th September instant, viz. :—

"That the Bullough Mill's Co., Ld., be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. G. COTTON be appointed SOLE LIQUIDATOR, and that his remuneration be One Rupee."—Dated this 15th Day of September, 1891.

G. COTTON,
Chairman.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1891.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary,
Bombay, 14th September 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERWANJEE DADABHOY has contracted to PURCHASE the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 89, Medows Street, without the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards and 6-9 of another square yard or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay, Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 2693, Street No. 28, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta, and partly by the piece of land secondly hereafter described, on or towards the South by the Mangalore Street, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by land leased to Dadabhoy Hormasjee Dubash, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dinshaw Sorabjee and which said land was demised for a period of 30 years from the 1st day of December, 1858, by an Indenture of lease, dated 22nd day of January, 1859, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Dinshaw Sorabjee of the other part.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 26 square yards and 6-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the North by the land leased to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta, on or towards the South by the Mangalore Street, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the land firstly hereinbefore described, and which said land was demised to the said Dinshaw Sorabjee for a period of 49 years and 6 months from the 1st day of June 1889 by an Indenture of lease, dated 20th day of June 1889, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Dinshaw Sorabjee of the other part.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1891.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—N exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS ; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS ; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar ? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

IF you want a Good and Strong Cup of Tea on your Breakfast, send for Darjeeling and Assam Family Mixture, annas 10 a pound.—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed 12s. 2 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES ! ! !—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail ; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Rose Cold-cream 8 As. per pot. HAIR DOUCHE, our own, Re. 1-2 per bottle. GLYCERINE and LIME JUICE, per bottle, 8 As. Wholesale terms for Merchants.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED A SLUT ST. BERNARD, MASTIFF, or any other tall Breed. Apply to "J," care of this Office.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to "S.," care of this paper.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, 19, Marine Lines.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE undersigned has just received, Ex. Rohilla, an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to suit Ladies, Gents, and Children, and are selling at very cheap prices, in order to clear the overcrowded stock from the shop.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18 ; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, almost new, light OFFICE SHIGRAM, Bay WALER GELDING, Roberts' BILLIARD TABLE with accessories and Lamp.—J. RASCHER, Middle Colaba.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Catharlic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore ; —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th Instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1891, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of this Company is declared payable on and after the 11th inst., at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at the registered office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register THIS DAY, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 12th instant (both days inclusive).

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Managers.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1891.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.

RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

દેવકુલા શેકઆદમની કુાં
ઇ. ઇ, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PROSPECTUS (REVISED ISSUE)
OF
THE BENGAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED OFFICE : 25, AMRATOLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.
[*Registered under Act VI of* 1882.]
CAPITAL.—Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten Lakhs).
Divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 25 Each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1891 :

RAJAH JANOKI BALLABH SEN, Zamindar, Mahiganj Rungpur.
BABU HARA DOYAL GHOSH, Zamindar, Mahiganj, Rungpur.
SUCHADENA KALYAN, Esq., Manager of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co's firm at Calcutta, 2, Amratolah Street, Calcutta.
BABU MUNINDRA NATH MUKERJEA, Zamindar, Ula, Nadia.
BABU HARI NARAYEN BANERJEA, Doctor, Sainthia, Beerbhoom.
COOVERJEE BHOJA, Esq., 33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.
MANAGING AGENT :—HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, Esq., of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay.
BANKERS :—HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Calcutta and Bombay.
SOLICITORS :—Messrs. SEN and Co., 11, old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
SECRETARY :—BABU HEM CHANDRA MITRA, B.L.

THIS new Cotton Mill in Calcutta will be started and worked under exceptionally favourable circumstances.

The Mill will contain 20,000 Spindles and 200 Looms, and is proposed to be erected at Mahesh (near Serampur, Hugli District, only ten miles north of Calcutta, on the bank of the river Hugli), where an ample supply of water, cheap labour and coal will be available—three of the most important conditions which go to form the success of an undertaking of this kind. It will be besides situated in the close vicinity of the chief consuming markets of India, which are at present dependent upon Bombay productions. It will be seen from the Revised Prospectus of the Company, just issued, that the nett yearly profits may be estimated after deducting the Agent's Commission as representing a gain of 21 per cent. per annum on the total capital.

The Specifications for Machinery, Building, &c., are now being prepared, and as soon as they are ready and approved of, the foundation work of the Mill building will be commenced.

A large number of the Shares have already been taken up—the remaining are now offered to the Public.

Applications for further Particulars and for Shares in the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, may be made to the Undersigned.

HASSUMBHOY VISRAM,
Managing Agent.
Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola,
Bombay, August 26, 1891. Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR, able to prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise the construction of Police Thanas, in the Baroda State. None but experienced hands need apply. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to
S. KYTE, Esq.,
Officer on Special Duty,
Huzur Police Department, Baroda.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	,, 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM	,, 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Pleas see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Football Tournament.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Ervad Sheriarji's Sermon for the Parsees—Framji Cowasji Institute, 6 P.M.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6-30 a. m., to-morrow.

ROVERS F.C.—A game will be played at 8-30 to-night.

CHAPEL OF "MOUNT CALVARY," PALI HILL.—The first anniversary of the blessing of this chapel will be celebrated on Thursday, the 17th instant. The first Mass which will be a High Mass will commence at 6-30 a.m.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Kanjee Doolab, residing at Musjid Bunder, has reported to the police that his room was broken into during his absence from home, on Monday night, and that gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs 110, were stolen from a box which was apparently opened with a false key.

STEALING A PURSE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Chinoo Mahomed and Ebrahim Cassum who had been charged by Inspector Dillon, C Division, with stealing a purse from Annunt Waljee containing Rs. 24-4 and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

SERMON BY ERVAD SHERIARJI DADABHOY.—Under the auspices of the Rahnumayana Mazdiyasnana Sabha (Parsee Religious Guidance Association) Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver a sermon on "Consolation to the afflicted" in the Framji Kowasji Institute, this evening, at 6 p.m. Two sacred hymns, especially composed for the occasion, will be sung to the accompaniment of music. Parsee ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening at 5-15 :—

Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Concert Polka	Lieb und Treu (cornet Solo)	Welcker.
Ballet Music	Marsaniello	Auber.
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	Wood.
Valse	Estremadura	Bucalossi.

BROACH CITY PRESS.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Broach Press Company, was held yesterday afternoon at the company's registered office, No. 2, Dean-street, Mr. Narandass Purshotumdass occupying the chair. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, the resolution that the capital of the company be increased to Rs. 1,20,000 by the creation of 300 new shares of Rs. 200 each, and which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company held on Monday, the 31st of August last, was confirmed as a special resolution. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—The Secretary of the above fund wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations, towards the establishment of English Schools in Salsette and Bassein, and towards the Girls' School at Thana, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association :—From Bombay : Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel and a Parsee gentleman, Rs. 5 each ; Mr. Dorabjee Pallanjee and a friend, Rs. 2 each ; Mr. Desai Deukram Nanjee Re. 1. From out stations—His Excellency the Hon'ble Lieut-General Sir G. Greaves (Poona), Rs. 20 ; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Paddumjee Pestonjee (Poona), Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustor Hoshang Jamasp (Poona) ; Mr. W. W. Loch, C. S. (Poona), and Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory (Mhow), Rs. 10 each ; Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S. (Poona), Major-General R. B. H. Blundell (Poona), Mr. W. M. Fletcher, C. S. (Poona), Messrs. Thakersey Mooljee and Sons (Poona), and Rao Bahadur C. V. Moodliar, Rs. 5 each ; Messrs. Dadabhoy Pallanjee (Poona), Nowrojee Dorabjee (Poona), and Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandikhar (Poona), Rs. 2 each ; Rao Bahadur Dajee Nagarkar, Re. 1.

SOUNDY'S MUSIC CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Soundy and Co., Limited, Esplanade Road, and Meadow Street, have just issued a new catalogue of music, vocal and instrumental, showing all the newest publications they have in stock. The catalogue is admirably compiled. In section 1 we find songs alone, sections 2 is devoted to pianoforte pieces, and 3 to music for all other instruments. In each section the pieces are arranged in alphabetical order ; so that the names of prices can be found without any trouble. The name of the composer and price is also given, and opposite the vocal pieces, which include French, German, and Italian songs and duets, are printed the various keys in which they are published, so that customers may have no difficulty in selecting the songs most suited to their voices. Messrs. Soundy and Co. may always be relied upon to have ready for issue all the newest, best, and most popular pieces of music as soon as their success is assured in Europe, and all the newest publications of the first composers. Page 43 is an interesting one, containing, as it does, a list of operettas and short musical sketches suitable for children. Music teachers and school masters might find something in this page worth their perusal in view of the approaching Christmas. Messrs. Soundy and Co. it may be added, are agents for pianofortes by all the leading makers, specially built for the Indian climate, and they, if necessary, can be had on the easy purchase system.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Balcrishna appeared on behalf of Mahomed Aloodin Khatib who filed an information charging Abdool Cadur with uttering defamatory statements against him in describing him as "a mischievous promoter of evil, and a quarrelsome, rebellious and seditious person." Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, under instructions from Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, opposed the prosecution. This case, it would appear, is a sort of sequel to the recent proceedings concerning the disputed possession of some keys of the *Juma* Musjid. The complainant deposed that on the 29th July last he went to the *Juma* Musjid in the ordinary course of business, when the defendant without receiving any provocation insulted him in opprobrious language in the presence of a multitude of persons who had congregated in the temple. It was only through reverence for the religious building and those present, that he controlled his feeling from resenting the expressions of the defendant which he considered lowered him in the estimation of those present. The meeting, continued the complainant, was convened to settle a dispute between the native public and the directors of the *Juma* Musjid regarding a sum of Rs. 500 that had been proffered by Abdul Huq towards the purchase and renewal of the mats of the temple. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta expressed his opinion that there was nothing defamatory in the allegations complained of and dwelt upon the fact that the prosecutor had refrained from the present proceedings for nearly a month, and he considered his client was entitled to a discharge. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 5th September, 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	78,000	1,18,000	4,000	2,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	169	256	9	434
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	5,51,622	7,92,861	35,108	13,79,591
Total for 10 weeks	6,29,622	9,10,861	39,108	15,79,591
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,549	80,457	2,488	1,80,494
Per mile of Ry do.	212	175	5	392
Total to corresponding date do.	7,13,910	7,31,690	31,501	11,80,101

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 19,506
Decrease to date ..... „ 99,490

FLORILINE :—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed partly of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-Road, London.

THE BAGATELLE TABLE GAMBLING CASE.

MR. J. SANDERS SLATER, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday delivered judgment at the Esplanade Police Courts in the Police prosecution by Superintendent Brewin, B Division, who charged Goolam Nubbee with keeping a common gaming house at Pydhownie in August last in contravention of section 4 of Bombay Act IV. of 1887. The magistrate said :—In this case Goolam Nubbee and Cursetjee Cowasji are charged, upon summonses issued on the application of Mr. Superintendent Brewin, that they being the owners or occupiers of a house at Pydhownie, kept or used the same for the purpose of a common gaming house, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec. 4 of Bo. Act IV of 1887. I may say, at once, that the evidence given in the case was insufficient to bring home to the second accused any proprietorship in the house or place, in respect of which the summonses were issued, and upon the admission of Mr. Brewin, on the last hearing, that he was unable to show that the second accused was the lessee of the premises, or a partner with the first accused in the business. I discharge the second accused. So far as the first accused is concerned, it is admitted on his behalf, by his learned counsel, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, that he is the lessee of the premises in question, and is responsible for the play carried on there ; but it is contended that the accused's establishment is not a common gaming house within the meaning of Bo. Act IV of 1887, as amended by Bo. Act I of 1890. Sec. 3 of Bo. Act IV of 1887 defines a common gaming house as : "A house, room or place in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such house, room or place, whether by a charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, room or place, or otherwise howsoever." It is, therefore, necessary to ascertain whether instruments of gaming are kept or used in this place for the gain of the accused, Goolam Nubbee. There is little conflict between the prosecution and the accused as to the manner in which the game, of which Mr. Superintendent Brewin complains, is played. In the room occupied by the first accused there are a billiard table and a bagatelle table. The latter is the table used for the alleged gaming ; and the game complained of is played in the following manner. Two white balls are placed upon the table about one-third of its length from the head, or socket-end, in line parallel to the ends of the table, and about the centre of that line. Within a few inches of the foot, and about the centre of the breath of the table, eight balls, four red and four black, are arranged in four rows of two each, so that in the first row there is a red, and a black, in the second a black and a red, in the third a red and a black, and in the fourth a black and a red. The rows are placed close to one another, so that the balls of alternate colours touch each other. The manipulator, standing at the end of the table, places a wooden implement behind the row nearest the foot of the table, and pushes all the eight balls up towards the other end. If the white balls are struck by one or more of the coloured balls the run counts ; otherwise it does not count. Before the eight balls are impelled along the table, the bystanders make bets among themselves as to whether a larger number of red balls or of black balls will find their way into the sockets at the head of the table : some bet on the red, others on the black. According to the evidence given in the case, the amounts betted vary from four annas to thirty rupees. Sometimes none of the balls find their way into the sockets, sometimes an equal number of each. Upon either of these events happening, the bets upon that run are transferred to the next, but it is stated that such events do not frequently happen. When it has been ascertained which coloured balls are in a majority in the sockets, bets are paid ; and the first accused, or a person representing him seated at the head of the table, calls out, "Anna lao." There is a slight conflict as to the individuals who are supposed to pay the anna demanded. The accused says in his statement that he receives one anna only for each round or game ; but he does not state from whom he receives that anna. Mr. Brewin states that in the games which he saw, each of the winners paid one anna to the man at the head of the table ; or if any one did not pay, a chalk wash was made at the head of the table, and credit was given for the anna. Mr. Brewin's evidence is corroborated by that of Aga Mirza, who stated that the table-walas take one anna from those who win whatever the amount staked may be. Abdool Ali Abdool Husein, in reply to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said that each time the game is played, Goolam Nubbee is paid one anna, and that so long as somebody pays an anna, permits the game to continue. I am of opinion that Mr. Brewin's contention is right, and that each of the winners is expected to pay one anna a game to the person in charge of the table ; but that as the collection of every anna would probably cause a loss of time which would be employed more profitably to the accused in allowing the game to go on, winners occasionally manage to evade the payment. Whether this be so or not, it is admitted that the accused receives at least one anna a game ; and as the games continue for several hours, and each game takes up but very little time, there can be no doubt that the accused makes considerable profit out of the play. It now remains for the Court to determine whether the game above referred to is such as to constitute the place where it is played a common gaming house within the meaning of the Act. Section 7 of Bombay Act IV of 1887 enacts that : "When any cards, dice, gaming table, counters, cloth, board or other instruments of gaming used in playing any game, not being a game of mere skill, are found in any house, room or place entered, it shall be evidence until the contrary is made to appear that such house, room or place is used as a common gaming house." The term "instruments of gaming" has been defined by the amending act, Bo. Act I of 1890 to include "any article used as a subject or means of gaming," and these words would at first sight seem to include the balls with which the game is played, and the bagatelle table upon which it is played ; but they have already received judicial construction in the High Court at Bombay. In the case of Imp. *vs.* Govind Parashram, for the report of which I am indebted to one of the Bombay daily papers of July 15, 1891, Justice Birdwood, Jardine and Parsons concurred in the opinion that the wide words of the amending Act do not remove from the expression "instruments of gaming," the restricted meaning which courts of law have previously placed upon that expression, viz., that those words seem to imply such instruments and things as are destined for the purpose of gaming : see Watson vs. Martin, 11 Jur. N. S. 321. It cannot be contended that a bagatelle board, with the balls appurtenant to it, are destined for the purpose of gaming. But in the game complained of by Mr. Brewin, in addition to the bagatelle board and balls, an implement is used for propelling the balls, which is no part of the ordinary equipment of a bagatelle table, viz., a board with handles at each side, which I am satisfied is prepared for the purpose of pushing the balls along the table in this particular game, *i. e.*, it is destined for the purpose of gaming. With regard to the question whether this is or is not a game of mere skill, it appears to me that the necessity of striking and moving the two white balls in the upper portion of the table, and the fact that any person may manipulate the coloured balls on behalf of those betting, take away any element of skill which might otherwise exist in the game, and that the game is entirely, a game of chance. Under these circumstances it appears to me that an instrument of gaming used in playing a game, not being a game of mere skill, was found in the house or place occupied by the first accused, and that he must, therefore, be convicted of keeping a common gaming-house, and I, accordingly, so convict him. The penalty to which accused has rendered himself liable is Rs. 500 ; but seeing that he has suspended the game since his first appearance in this court, and has undertaken not to allow it in future in the event of my opinion being against him, I think that the justice of the case will be met by fining him Rs. 50. Mahomed Dhosso Samjee and Nowroz Alli Dossa who were also charged for a similar offence pleaded guilty, and on the representation of their solicitor, Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, with the concurrence of Superintendent Brewin, that the accused had discontinued playing the game and closed the house when they learned it was not legal, the magistrate inflicted a nominal penalty of Rs. 5 each, which he considered would meet the ends of justice under the circumstances.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92 :—

	In Sept. 1891. Bengal.	In Aug. 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,50,000	12,00,000	59,50,000
Actual	49,85,475	11,71,800	61,57,275
Better than Estimate	2,35,475	2,71,800	5,07,275
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

Six sales of Bengal opium and 5 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1891. Bengal.	To end of Aug. 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,85,00,000	70,00,000	3,55,00,000
Actual	2,97,63,770	68,33,790	3,65,97,470
Better than Estimate	12,63,770	..	10,97,470
Worse than Estimate	..	1,66,300	..

"It is ignorance that wastes effort. Trained servants expect to be supplied with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CAPTURE OF THE WIFE MURDERER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Hiscocks charged Hurry Gopal before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Sunday last, murdered his wife Meera, aged 15 years. The circumstances under which the accused is alleged to have murdered his wife, have already been reported. The accused it seemed, after murdering his wife, fled to Mahim. On Monday evening he went to a police sepoy in plain clothes and asked him as to the residence of a certain jamadar. The sepoy fancying he noted something peculiar about the man, and the strange sinister look he had, making him suspicious, he questioned him as to where he had come from, and what his name was. The accused became perplexed at the sudden question put to him and tried to prevaricate. The sepoy having by this time carefully examined the stranger's appearance came to the conclusion that he answered the description of the murderer, circulated amongst the police, and so arrested him. It is said the prisoner then made a clean breast of the crime he had committed. All the ornaments which were missing from the deceased's person were found in his possession. Mr. Hiscocks asked his Worship to postpone the case pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, Eloo Gumna and others sued Dossa Heera for the recovery of Rs. 200 and interest due on a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 18th of March 1891. Mr. Atmaram Jugnath appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Manockjee Kanga represented the defendant.

Mr. Kanga denied his clients liability and contended that the note sued upon was not passed to the plaintiffs on the date alleged by them ; but it was one of two promissory notes for Rs. 200 each executed by his client on a blank paper about two years ago, and the complainants were satisfied by a payment of Rs. 200 in July 1890.

Mr. Atmaram for the plaintiffs, contended that the *onus* of proving that the note was not passed on the date in question lay with the defendant and that the defendant had not proved the same. After reviewing the evidence adduced on behalf of the defence, Mr. Atmaram asked his Worship to pass a decree in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the note bore intrinsic evidence of its having been passed on a blank paper about two years ago, and that the witnesses called by the defence were independent witnesses, who gave their evidence in a very straightforward manner without the slightest discrepancy. Mr. Kanga, therefore, asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

His honour after hearing the evidence, dismissed the suit with costs and allowed Rs. 15 as the professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. *vs* G. I. P. R.

THIS match was played off on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon. Owing to a counter engagement the Y. M. C. A. after drawing its strongest team to face the Hindu's, left but a poor muster to battle with the Railway cricketers, and well did the latter show that they were not to be trifled with. The coin having spun in favour of the Y. M. C. A, Wallich elected to bat, and made a total of 66. The Railway now going in, got soon set on the dusty wicket, and the pioneers having entirely taken the sting out of the bowling, left their comrades, in spite of the repeated change of bowlers, to pile on the very respectable total of 130.

Brady and Aldridge for G. I. P. and Lane for Y. M. C. A. were rewarded with good figures for their very careful and correct batting. Annexed are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr O'Brien, st Morton, b Aldridge	1
Mr Briely, c Aldridge, b Coombs	0
Mr White, c and b Coombs	5
Mr Wallich, c Gordon, b Coombs	0
Mr Lane, b Cunningham	14
Mr Laxton, b Aldridge	1
Mr Sands, c Beady, b Aldridge	1
Mr Ingle, b Knight	20
Mr Whitehead, b Cunningham	5
Mr Nash, c Knight, b Cunningham	4
Mr Reid, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	66

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Mr Callaghan, b Lane	10
Mr Morton, c White, b Ingle	3
Mr Aldridge, c Whitehead, b Wallich	33
Mr Coulter, b Briely	10
Mr Knight, c O'Brien, b Sands	11
Mr Brady, b O'Brien	39
Mr Coombs, c Ingle, b Wallich	1
Mr Cunningham, not out	10
Mr Green, c Sands, b Wallich	2
Mr Gordon, b Lane	8
Mr Williamson, b Lane	2
Extras	10
Total	130

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m on Thursday, the 17th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1891. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	15	1	25 p.m.	..	25
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th September, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	19
„ Kurrachee	..	9	..	1
„ Madras	...	19	..	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 5th September, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,50,000
Or per mile of railway	63	144	2	209
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	8,81,274	18,05,071	40,114	27,86,459
Total for 10 weeks	9,87,274	21,05,071	44,114	31,36,459
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	93,123	1,23,960	4,869	2,29,943
Per mile of Ry do.	56	77	3	138
Total to corresponding date do.	9,44,683	12,31,787	42,817	22,19,290

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,20,057
Do. to date ..... „ 9,17,169

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 5th September, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	27,739	24,795	2,944	..	38,872	..
Parcels, &c.	32,710	19,609	13,101	..	1,07,735	..
Goods						
Other earnings	2,444	1,091	1,353	..	11,836	..
Weekly total	62,893	45,495	17,398	..	..	..
Aggregate	5,90,181	4,31,988	..	..	1,58,493	..

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14.

10 p.m.	80·6

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	84·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a general cargo, and 22 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 416 pilgrims as passengers.

THE British s s Tripoli, 1,692 tons, Captain E H Dunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F A Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Koling, Mr Thomas, Mr Buksh, Mr Chahtipee, Mr Payantee, Mr Gallathee Mr Hoffiman, Mr Faulknor, one hospital assistant, one native officer and 299 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	..
S.S. Soulptor	850	McAdam	G	B & P S N Co
„ Mt. Lebonan	1555	Nelson	E	W & A Graham & Co
„ Gutenfels	1730	Thormann	F	Glade & Co
„ Cyof Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8 m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy	1726	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
„ Pandora	1781	Mettel	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Orion	1813	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chupra	1432	Brown	10	B I S N Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	11	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Iran	2316	Dalargy	13	E Bates & Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola	598	Tice	B I S N Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Sullamut	3611	Webber	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Pachumba (s)	Lovell	Karachi, Sept 12.
	Tripoli (s)	Dunn	Rangoon, Sept 3.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Sept 4.
	Chupra (s)	Brown	Mauritius, Aug 29.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sullamut, for Liverpool.
„ Hindoo, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sullamut s—1,000 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mohomed ; 620 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co ; 103 bales cotton, 14,000 cwts wheat and 12,510 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 775 bales cotton fly and 25 bales cotton waste, Pregjee Heerjee and Co ; 5·5 cwts linseed, L Nupoo ; 10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Dundee s—18 bales hemp and 2 cases Indian rubber sheets, Heptoola S Adum and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Persia s—3 cases roller skins, Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, 3,999 cwts groundnuts and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, F L Batlibai and Co ; 4,950 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 476 cwts kopra and 2,310 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1,500 cwts linseed, Otto Martin.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—105 bales cotton, 30 bags wheat flour, and 12½ cwts bran, Tolookchund and Shapoorjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 195 bales twist, P F Talati ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co ; and 201 cwts sandlewood, E Ebram.

Orion (s)—100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—407 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy (s)—52 bales cotton, Byram jee Sorabjee ; 301 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 673 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—274 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura (s)—703 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Harris, Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Sograve, Capt, Bengal, 18th B I, proceeding to England, from Lucknow.
McNeill, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ryley, Lt-Col, Bo, N Lane Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th September, 1891.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

II. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 14th inst. :—Gunner A. B. Trueflitt.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th September, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock, this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 7 a.m. (Plain clothes.)

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept., 12.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, Personal Assist to the Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in that Department during the absence on furlough of Mr J M Macpherson.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. E G Glazier is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The undermentioned officers are appointed on probation to be Assist Commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma :—Messrs W D Clark, A H Gayer, C C T Chapman and W V Wallace.

MEDICAL.

From the date on which Bgde-Surgn R C Chandra retires from the service, Surgn-Majôr J F P McConell, M D, of the Bengal Estabt, Civil Surgn of the 24-Parganas, to be Professor of Material Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and *ex-officio* Second Physician in the Medical College Hospital.

The services of Surgn J R Adie, MB, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

JUDICIAL.

Mr F Venning, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J W Neill, Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut H F Holland, I S C, Comdt of the Katha Battn of the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Capt J M A Retallick, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut A D C Pond, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Mr W Y Reily, Offg Assist Supt of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McKee, Depy Consr of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Coorg, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of the 3rd grade and to hold charge of the Assam Forest Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in, and appointment to, the Berar Commission are made consequent on the death of Capt R D C Davies, Assist Commissioner of the 2nd Class :—Kumar Shri Harbamji Rawaji, Assist Commissioner of the 3rd (offig 2nd) class, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Lieut A G Davidson, S C, Wing Officer, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Lieut F C L Waller, S C, Wing Officer, 22nd Regt Bombay Infy, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Bhopal Battn, vice Lieut D G Peart and with effect from date of joining.

Mr F W Francis, of the Bombay Revenue Survey Dept, is appointed to be Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr R D Hare, who reverts to his appointment as a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Berar Commission.

Mr J A Crawford, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and First Assist and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Kilian Euler as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr R P Heilgers.

Capt J W Hogge, S C, Insptg Officer, Punjab and Kashmir States, Imperial Service Infantry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Campbell (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, vice Major J E Mein, who has vacated.

The following appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

1st Hyderabad Infantry—Capt G C C Shakespear, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-command, vice Capt A Hatton, deceased ; and Lieut A Hodson-Cooke, offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, to complete the establishment.

2nd Infantry.—Lieut C H Macdonald, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander to complete the establishment.

Capt A R Braid, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of Bengal :—Lieut G C Lister, 4th Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Capt P G Walker, SC, Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for one year ; and Lieut H F Holland, SC, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, Commandant, Military Police, Burma, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proce

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON THE PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises—

A piece of land measuring about 2,147 square yards, and situate on the west side of Pedder Road. It is open to sea-breeze, and it is suitable for building bungalows. The land is divided into six lots as follows :—

Lot 1 about	151	square	yards.
" 2	" 160	"	"
" 3	" 331	"	"
" 4	" 424	"	"
" 5	" 462	"	"
" 6	" 619	"	"

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the valuable stock-in-trade of Khoja Peerbhai Cassum, consisting of black-wood and teak-wood tables, cushioned sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, cabinets, arm and without arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawer, almiras, dressing, and washhand tables, toilet glasses, meatsafe, glass and crockery lamps, table and hanging lamps, cutlery, pianofortes, etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grant's Buildings (top floor), Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. J. HALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on views three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD, BYCULLA, RIPON ROAD, AND MATOONGA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, the undermentioned valuable landed properties, viz:—

On TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that the piece of land, with the two messuages or chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate at New Town, near Duncan Road, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the said road, on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 300 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 16312, old survey No. 1465, and new survey No. 5968, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 72 and 73, and now under street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and ward No. 7913, and under street Nos. 21, 23, 25, and ward No. 7914, and bounded on the east by the property of Ashima Camatee, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the public road called Dam rcarry Sewer Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Madappa Harciba and Dada Luxuman, and which said dwelling-houses and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All those two several pieces of Fazendari ground, admeasuring 611 and 339 square yards, with the chawl, situate at Agripada, Byculla, at or near the 9th mile course in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Mahadeo and Abdool Rahiman, on the west by the house of Gangadin, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and the chawl of Nagoo Sayajee, and the vacant ground of Chand Kasal, and on the south by the houses of Tribhowandas Vithuldass and Cassum.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd October, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of vacant land, with all buildings standing thereon, situate at or near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 217 square yards, and forming part of the land assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 1304, old survey No. 286, and New Revenue Nos. 1-3332 and 1 & 2-3331, and bounded on the north by the ground reserved for road, on the south by Lot No. 42, purchased by Cursondas Jewraj, on the east by the land of Heerajee Ballajee, and on the west by the Ripon Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of batty field, toka, or Government vacant ground, with all buildings, which are now standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 857 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 89, 86, 56 and 89, new Nos. 15271, 16287, 15283, and 15288, and bounded on the east by the batty fields formerly of Domingo Sebastio, and now that of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of Barik Bhiva Patel, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Panthaki, and the same have been in the possession of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar.

On the same day at 5 p. m.

LOT No. 5.—All that piece of batty fields, toka ground, with all buildings standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83 and new No. 15276, and bounded on the east by the batty fields of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Panthaki, and the same has been in possession and occupation of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th September 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Vankerdas Suratram of Kasoda, in the Khandesh District, and on account and at the risk of Soonderjee Bhanjee Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee, carrying on trade in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs Meghjee Punja and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, made between the said Soonderjee Bhanjee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee of the one part and the said Vankerdass Surutram of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Baroda Street, Ward B, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Baroda Street, on or towards the south partly by land leased to Jewraj and partly by land leased to Nowla Purta, on or towards the east by land leased to Rawjee Jevram, and on or towards the west by land leased to Messrs Edward Bates and Co., which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3103 and rated by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5173 and Street or property No. 89, and are in the occupation of the said Messrs. Meghjee Punja and Co., and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Dhondo Shamrao Govind, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagee.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,
AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab 14-2½, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 open dove shigram in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, over Alexandra Girls' School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware han some China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Dr. E B RYDER.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, KNOWN AS "PALKIWADI" AND "DIGGY KOOMAR WADI."

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 565 of 1883 Dhunbaijee vs Nowrojee Bomanjee and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th October next, at 4 p.m., the following valuable properties :—

All that piece or parcel of pensioned tax land or ground, situate at Mahim, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4455 and standing in the books of the Collector of land Revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 19,746 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on the north by public passage, on the east by the oart of Vithoba Narayen and Anandrai Succaram Pai, and on the west by public passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pensioned tax and land or ground situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 11,820 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4457, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows, on the north by the oart of Budrudin bin Abdoola Kur, on the south by a public passage, on the east by Diggy Tank, and on the west by public passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Attornies for the Special Commissioner and Receiver, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 16, 1891.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week.
Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets, and other Accessories.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey mulls and jacconets.
1 bale grey *sarvies*.
8 bales scarlet long olls.
5 cases white shirtings.
2 " " dorias.
3 " Turkey red shirtings and cambrics.
2 " copper wire.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel,—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of wooden crates, boxes, packing cases, hogsheads, casks and kegs, iron cans and drums, Indiarubber and leather cuttings, zinc sheet, iron chain, cast steel files, scrap iron, old furniture, cloth cuttings, old records, iron blocks, crab-winch, Indiarubber draw bar springs, a billiard table with all accessories and appurtenances, a large quantity of telegraph stores, such as needle instruments, magnets, needles, battery studs, insulators, pins, brackets, galvanized rasp-bolts, coils for lightning protectors, Indiarubber bands for battery manganese, gutta percha covered wires, &c., &c.

The lots are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1891, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the Goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also 1 bundle polo sticks and balls, from Pattiala to Grant Road on the 26-9-90, consigned to Heptola.

1 box containing clay House, booked from Marine Lines to Kishinghur, on the 29-5-90, consigned to Mr. Ramdass Paul.

1 bundle Oil Cloth, booked from Delhi to Grant Road, on the 24-5-90, consigned to Allabux.

1 bundle stick booked, from Surat to Grant Road, on the 12-4-90, consigned to Mr. Williams.

1 bundle empty bags, booked from Lahore to Grant Road on the 3-5-90, consigned to Mr. Mohomed Omer.

1 bag Containing stag horns, booked from Neemuch to Carnac Bridge, on the 24-3-90, consigned to Mr. Heptoola.

1 box containing an air gun, booked from Guxranwalla to Grant Road, on the 26-7-90, consigned to Mr. Goolam Almani.

1 bundle new cloth, booked from Khardi to Ahmedabad, on the 23-3-90, consigned to Mr. Maneckchund M.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 16, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

FRIDAY'S quotations of 95 again ruled for Consols in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¾. Bar Silver was ½d. lower, at 45½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent. in each denominations, say to £76⅞ for Fours and £76 for 4½ per cents. In New York, the metal was ¼ cent. lower, at 97½; Exchange being half a cent lower, at 4·84 dollars: and the U. S. Treasury bought 343,000 ounces at 98 to 98·10 cents The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5d. Paris quotations come unaltered

In General Produce, Linseed was steady at previous rates for Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive. Wheat was quiet but steady at an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 spot Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. 4d. ex-quay, White Delhi being unaltered.

The spot Cotton Market closed quiet in Liverpool last evening, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. The price of ready Mid-Americans remained at 4½d. per lb. and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the quotations being 4 51-64 for September deliveries, and 5d. for January-February. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands receded ⅛ cent. to 8⅛; and Future for December 25 points lower, at 8·85 cents.; the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been heavy at 39,000 bales, the figures for the new crop to date comparing as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	39,000	33,000	23,000
Two days' do.	58,000	64,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept.	189,000	254,000	189,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at yesterday's advance, and a moderate business by exporters and the Mills has been done. The former have taken 1,100 bales, consisting of 800 Karanya, at Rs. 169; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 184; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 160; while the Mills have bought 1,700 bales, of which 1,000 was Barsee, at Rs. 173; the balance being made up of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 155-6; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 161-4, and 100 each of Karanja at Rs. 165; and Dhamergaum, at Rs. 178½ per candy.

WHEAT has also been taken to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and the price of *Delhi* has advanced one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-7-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 " "	5-6-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-2-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-12-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-6-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet, and the amount of business done to-day is small. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,652 bales
Wheat	44,960 cwts.
Linseed	8,419 "
Rapeseed	1,657 "
Castor seed	2,895 "

The Banks and Stock and Share Markets have been closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula left for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 12th instant.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballarat arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

PENANG, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia (extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera ..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅞
4½ per cent. "	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	45½

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th September, as compared with the statement of the 1st September :—

Liabilities.	September 1. Rs.	A.	P.	September 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,07,36,024	15	7	2,22,35,993	0	6
Other Deposits, &c.	9,89,87,074	5	3	6,61,34,638	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,46,136	14	4	6,06,092	13	5
Sundries	28,35,759	6	3	29,10,316	0	1
	Rs. 11,78,61,995	8	11	11,65,85,036	2	11
Assets.						
Government Securities ..	1,28,13,070	8	0	1,31,24,073	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	79,14,073	4	0	77,53,778	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities....	75,23,157	6	2	63,26,781	14	8
Credits on do.	62,91,431	9	9	53,05,053	7	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,58,80,385	0	10	1,72,34,196	10	3
Balances with other Banks	7,32,933	11	11	7,15,844	4	1
Bullion	10,41,102	12	11	10,45,765	8	11
Dead Stock	12,13,498	6	9	12,13,430	7	6
Stamps	9,855	10	0	9,852	12	0
Sundries	22,31,502	6	2	22,11,272	4	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	4,05,71,821	9	11	3,40,96,831	2	8
Do. at Branches ..	2,27,18,919	3	3	2,70,05,176	6	9
	Rs. 11,78,61,995	8	11	11,65,85,036	2	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 8th September, 1891 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	8,74,967 Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	6,25,297 do.
Other Deposits.....	28,51,405 Dec.
Post Bills	59,956 Inc.
Assets.	
Bank's Investments	1,55,707 Inc.
Loans	16,96,375 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,5 8 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	14,38,311 do.
Cash at Head Office.....	64,74,934 Dec.
Do. at Branches	42,57,257 Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 5th September, 1891 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,0,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,03,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 22,01,742-13-8	41,5,827	0	10
Public Deposits at Branches " 22,43,084- 1-2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	2,77,80,918	4	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,97,235	2	8
Sundries	2,60,478	15	6
Total Rs....	3,93,91,489	7	4
Assets.			
Government Securities	67,43,193	0	11
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities.....	75,70,250	5	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,89,006	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased	45,51,563	14	7
Balances with other Banks	6,44,401	2	0
Bullion	8,629	10	11
Dead stock.....	2,93,578	0	0
Stamps	12,302	8	5
Sundries	50,244	4	1
	2,24,05,717	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.....	1,68,85,771	11	0
Total Rs..	3,90,91,489	7	4

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the steamer City of Dundee in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MARCKS—September 13, at Poona, the wife of Mr. C. R. Marcks, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

"THE cost is still heavy no doubt, and the electric light still stands in the category of luxuries which are almost beyond the reach of average middle class incomes." So wrote the *Times* the other day in an article on the growth of electric lighting in London. In the Metropolis that growth has been within the last year or two rapid beyond expectation. The pavement in nearly all the West-end streets have been "up" to permit of the light bearing wires being lead into mansions, clubs, hotels and the larger shops. But the great thoroughfares are still in the main lighted by gas, the experimental lighting of some of the public streets a few years before not being found satisfactory. Why this should have been so in London it is not quite easy to make out, for in Paris the arc light has been for some time back freely utilised on the Boulevards, in the Place de l'Opera, the Place de la Concorde, the Place de la Bastille, and indeed in all the larger open spaces of the city. The electric light is in even more general use in Berlin for street lights as well as in Milan and to an appreciable extent in Rome, which is biding the coming of the time when the waterfalls of Tivoli will make it in one sense the most brilliant city in Europe. Perhaps the secret of the comparative backwardness of London in utilising electricity to light up the streets and squares is to be found in the fact that Londoners do not like the Continentals find their chief pleasure in sauntering in the public thoroughfares at night. The streets are thronged indeed, but by people on their way either to their nightly toil, or to theatres or concert halls, or the public house. The al fresco life which is permitted and encouraged abroad by the climate, is denied to the citizens of London. There the wealthy light up their homes and their clubs with the new light, but find gas to answer their purpose sufficiently well in the streets, where they are not accustomed to linger.

The question of how far it is desirable to introduce the electric light into Bombay was discussed some years since with much eagerness. An experiment was tried on Malabar Hill and on the Esplanade, but the conditions were not at all favourable, and the result was unsatisfactory. More recently the idea was again entertained, and a small sum was set aside by the Municipality for the purpose of renewing the experiment with better hopes of success. But the funds available were not adequate; the conditions laid down were too onerous to tempt the electric lighting firms to undertake the risks attending such an undertaking in a climate so exposed to alternations of heat and moisture as that of Bombay. The project is hung up for the time being. There is an impression not dissimilar to that which according to the *Times* prevails in London, that the electric light is still in the category of luxuries almost beyond the reach of average middle class incomes. The advocates of the new illuminant however contend, with facts and figures in hand, that the electric light is in very deed the poor man's light; that it not only ought to be, but actually is cheaper than gas, and that on the question of economy it holds the field against all competitors. No gas engineer will admit this contention, and where experts differ it is not our business to anticipate events by propounding a decision; facts must decide in all such questions. But it may well be that in Bombay the lukewarmness of the citizens in adopting the electric light for the illumination of the wider streets and the open spaces for which it is sought in continental cities, is due to local conditions which in their way operate like those prevailing in London. There is no out-of-door life in the streets of Bombay at night, unless indeed we regard as such the sleeping figures in the roadways of the narrower streets of the town after dark. The thoroughfares in the Fort are deserted, the shops are closed, and there are neither theatres nor concerts to allure people from their distant residences. The electric light would be thrown away on the solitary policeman and a stray dog or two. For the Crawford Market, the Victoria Terminus and for large open spaces which can now be only very inadequately lighted by gas, the electric light would undoubtedly be of service. It could be wished that the contemplated experiment of introducing the light to the part of the city in which the Market and the great railway terminus are situated had been carried out. There, if anywhere, it would have been worth the cost. But in seeking for the cause of what may easily be mistaken for the public apathy in the cause of electric lighting, the fact that all the leading shops are closed soon after dusk and that all well-to-do citizens are in the privacy of their homes at sundown, cannot be left out of account.

In speaking thus we do not forget or desire in any way to disparage the efforts which have been made with gratifying success to utilize the electric light in Bombay elsewhere than in the streets and squares. The Crawford Market was made more serviceable to the City at night by the use of that illuminant. The Yacht Club has had for some years a splendid installation. Messrs. Treacher's spacious premises have been lighted for many consecutive years with the electric light; for more than ten years our own offices have availed of its advantages. In the years to come undoubtedly the light will be utilised out of doors, as the benefits it can confer come to be better understood. It is quite possible that in the not very remote future means will be found to produce the electric light at a cost to place it within the reach not only of average middle class incomes, but of the poorest purses. Bombay will do well to watch with interest the result of the remarkable undertaking now in progress near Havre. A large area of land near the sea is being enclosed and deepened so that at every tide a vast body of water will be imprisoned which when liberated during the fall of the tide will work dynamos that will give sufficient power to light all Paris with electricity. The engineers who have this great work in hand are confident of a success which will eclipse the fame acquired by M. Eiffel with his Tower. If the experiment succeed, we have at Mahaluxme and between Mahim and Bandora large areas in which sufficient sea water might easily be imprisoned; only liberated on the condition of doing for Bombay for less than coolies' wages, what the salt water captured from the English Channel is to be compelled to do for Paris. The electrician has another string to his bow. We recently drew attention to the results arrived at by Mr. E. Field, the well known Civil Engineer, with his discovery that by the simple process of heating the air in the cylinder of an engine to 400° and then admitting to it two-tenths of the quantity of steam otherwise necessary, he can do more work than with twenty parts of steam employed in the usual way. His process is considered by the English engineers who have seen it in operation destined to effect as great a revolution by economising steam as the Bessemer process effected in cheapening the making of steel. When steam engines can be employed to develop electric energy at one-tenth of the cost now incurred for fuel, electric lighting will have a very brilliant future before it. The flowing tide is in its favour, and Mr. Field's heated air will be the handmaiden of "the young Spark" of Mr. Punch's playful pencil.

M. EDOUARD GASSELIN has not been absent from Bombay for so long but that many of our readers must remember the *spirituel* gentleman who during 1888 and part of 1889 was the Consular representative of France in this city. He was known here as an Arabic scholar of no small attainments, whose *magnum opus* was a French-Arabic dictionary of large proportions and of acknowledged value, and it was felt, when M. Gasselin was transferred to the Consulate of Trebizond in the summer of 1889, that the intellectual society of Bombay had sustained a regrettable loss. We learn from a review in the Paris journal, *le Temps*, that M. Gasselin's work, the foundations of which were laid nearly a quarter of a century ago, has at length been completed. This monumental product of his scholarly industry makes a quarter volume of two thousand double column pages. It has a history of its own which is not without interest, and it is M. Gasselin's history as well as the history of his book. While attached to the French Consulate-General in Tunis he devoted himself to completing the researches into Arabic that he had commenced in Algeria, and while so engaged he became conscious of the need of a French work suited to the requirements of a serious Arabic scholar. Accordingly, as far back as the year 1867 he set himself to work, taking advantage of every leisure moment for verifying the rendering of the words given in existing dictionaries, and for collecting examples from the classic Arabic authors, and especially from the Koran. Arabic scholars tell us that the study of the language is an ethnological as well as an etymological process; that its wealth and the infinite variety of its inflections can only be appreciated by those who know the history of the people who speak it and have been brought face to face with Arab life and manners. If this is so M. Gasselin must be deemed to have been admirably equipped for his task. He had already lived for several years in the provinces of Constantine, of Oran, and of Algiers, and had there acquired not only the local idioms, but in the missions that had been confided to him in Morocco and in the extreme south of Algeria he had spent eighteen months in the midst of Arab populations whose costume and usages, the *Temps* assures us, he had adopted. And thus his dictionary is not a dictionary alone, but a history of Arabic as it is spoken to-day as well as of the customs of the people who speak it, for M. Gasselin, not content with giving simply the translation of each special word, has illustrated its various bearings, explaining, for example, the Mahomedan prayers and religious ceremonial, the manner of giving alms and making pilgrimages, and so on. This satisfies the peculiar requirements of the study of Arabic which have been indicated above. M. Gasselin, moreover, is not content to deal with literary Arabic alone. Side by side with that he has given the signification of the words employed in the vulgar idioms of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, the Sahara, Egypt and the Levant. From the account which is given of the work in Paris it is clear that our French contemporary does M. Gasselin's work no more than justice in describing it as truly monumental. It has been the work of his life time, for he did not discontinue his labours when his official duties called him to Singapore, the Consulate which he occupied before coming to Bombay, and he is to be congratulated upon having brought to a successful completion an enterprise which makes an important and enduring addition to Oriental scholarship.

THE Queen-Empress has foregone her right to annex Manipur, but it would be affectation to pretend that the conditions under which the State is to be restored to the Manipuris will allow its restoration, for a long time to come, at all events, to be other than partial and formal. The new Raja—not Maharajah, it is punctiliously pointed out—is a boy five years old, named Chara Chand, the great grandson of Nur Singh. Nur Singh was Regent of Manipur after 1834, during the minority of Chunda Kirter Singh, the son of Gumbheer Singh. But in 1844 Gumbheer's Ranee, having failed in a conspiracy against the Regent's life, fled from the country, taking the young Maharajah with her, and Nur Singh therefore ascended the *gadi*, ruling till his death in 1850. In selecting a descendant of Nur Singh the Government of India have kept wisely clear of the later lines of succession. At the same time they have announced that the traditional Manipur method of succession through brothers shall be for ever done away with, unless in case of failure of heirs, and that henceforth succession shall be by primogeniture. As if to give emphasis to this they have chosen the youngest of four brothers, thus making doubly sure the assurance that the course of affairs in Manipur shall not again be disturbed by a cadet's intriguing for an elder brother's rights. Such is a possible interpretation of the choice, for in selecting one out of four boys of a *Bhayad*, to use the Rajput term, there can be little to be said in favour of one or another. But the more practical reason for choosing the youngest of the four brothers is that thereby a long minority is assured. That is a consideration to which Government are entitled to attach the greater weight, though we suppose they are prepared for hearing savage things said about the cynicism of a policy which is aimed at deferring the restoration of native rule to as distant a date as possible. Whether cynical or not, the course determined upon is in that respect the very best that could have been chosen in the interests of Manipur.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN FACTORY QUESTION.

THE *TIMES* THROWS OVER MR. HOLT-HALLETT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY.

THE *Times* has at length thrown over Mr. Holt-Hallett. In an article reviewing the recent discussion of the Indian Factory question in the Hygienic Congress and the English press, it admits that Mr. Holt-Hallett has over-stated the case against the Indian mill-owners, and acknowledges that after all the final decision as to how Indian factories shall be regulated must rest with the Legislature in India, and not with opinion in England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED BRITISH OCCUPATION OF AN ISLAND IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A telegram received in London to-day states that a British force from an ironclad has occupied Sigri, near the island of Mitylene.

UNEASINESS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The French and Russian embassies at Constantinople have received information of the landing of a force of British marines with guns, on the islet of Sigri, on the western coast of Mitylene. The islet, it is stated, has since been surrounded with torpedoes.

The news has caused a profound sensation throughout Europe and the Continental Bourses are depressed.

The British Admiralty and the Foreign Office deny all knowledge of the occurrence. It is suggested, as a possible explanation of the affair, that the force has been landed for shore practice.

The London papers, this morning, discussing the occupation of Sigri in the light of being an act of war declare that such an idea is absurd, as the landing of sailors with guns is a practice that is not infrequent in the Levant.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Despatches from Tientsin state that it is understood the Powers have agreed upon making a joint naval demonstration on the North Coast of China, and are now only waiting the designation of the controlling Power.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

MADRID, SEPT. 14.

Disastrous floods have been experienced in the province of Toledo and two thousand persons are reported to have perished.

The official reports of the loss of life by the floods in Toledo state that so far as is known at present fifteen hundred persons have been drowned in the town of Consuerga alone, and it is considered probable that many more have perished. The survivors are surrounded by the floods, and are in danger of starvation.

SEPT. 15.

Hundreds of bodies are floating in the swollen rivers in the South of Spain, and the survivors are dying from starvation.

ESCAPE OF EX-PRESIDENT BALMACEDA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

News has reached here that ex-President Balmaceda disguised as a drunken sailor was smuggled by the Admiral on board the American flagship, which at once sailed for Callao. The Junta is incensed at his escape.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 14.

The Treasury purchased to day 343,000 ounces of silver at 98 to 98·10.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on Sunday, the 13th instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The s. s. Ravenna, with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left here at eleven this morning for Bombay.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE PAMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

Captain Younghusband is now at Bozai Gumbaz, on the little Pamir.

RETURN TO INDIA OF LIEUTENANT DAVISON.

Lieutenant Davison, Leinster Regiment, who accompanied Captain Younghusband on his recent journey from Yarkand to the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush, returns to India with Captain Younghusband in the autumn.

DESPATCH OF OFFICERS TO GILGIT.

The following officers are among the number likely to be sent this autumn to Gilgit :—Captain Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs, now Brigade Major of the Hazara Field Force ; Lieutenant Aylmer, R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners ; Lieutenants Duncan, 23rd Pioneers ; Eustace, 2nd Sikhs, Beresford and Taylor, 3rd Sikhs ; and Williams, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

THE BRITISH AGENT'S GUARD AT GILGIT.

The two hundred Gurkhas sent to strengthen the Agent's guard will be accompanied by three officers.

THE PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The graded list of the Educational Department of the Punjab is expected to be abolished. As regards future appointments, except in rare cases, it is not likely appointments to the superior grades will continue to be made by the Secretary of State.

MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The Municipal returns for the past week show a steady increase in mortality from cholera in Madras, 279 deaths having occurred as against 244 in the previous week.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The Polo Tournament tie to-day took place between the Bombay Gymkhana and Poona Gymkhana in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The play was extremely good from start to finish, and was productive of a great amount of excitement. Poona, however, was too strong for Bombay. Notwithstanding the determined fight made by the latter, who introduced brilliant play into the game, they were worsted in the encounter by six goals to four. Bombay entered the arena favorites, and it was thought on all hands they would be the victors not only of the tie but of the tournament. The play of Messrs. Steel and Barton, of Bombay, and Messrs LeGallais and Burness was particularly noticeable. The teams were :—Poona—Captain Peyton, 1 ; Captain LeGallais, 2 ; Dr. Burness, 3 ; Captain Brownrigg, back. Bombay—Messrs. Steel, 1 ; Gray 2 ; Barton, 3 ; Prevost, back. The first quarter commenced shortly after five o'clock. Messrs. LeGallias and Gray crossing sticks, a give-and-take play lost about five minutes, when LeGallais got on the ball, bringing it within a few feet to the Bombay goal, when Burness, with a magnificent stroke from a nasty angle, scored first goal. The sides having been changed, Bombay had the advantage of the ground. LeGallais again carried the ball in close proximity to the Bombay goal and Burness again slipped in just in the nick of time and drove the ball between the flags, securing a second goal. Bombay now brightened up considerably, and made a determined attack on the enemy's territory, but twice mulled the ball when within the act of scoring. The quarter ended two to *nil*. Time—9 minutes 58 seconds. In the second quarter, shortly after the commencement of play, Barton took the ball rapidly down the ground from the Poona half, and Steel, with keen play, rode off Brownrigg, who threatened, allowing Barton to score first goal for his side. Messrs. Steel and Barton got another chance during this quarter, and again playing neatly into each other's hands, Steel was enabled to put a ball in and equalize the score. LeGallais on re-starting secured the ball and carried it to the Bombay ground, where Burness made a brilliant stroke, and drove it through the flag, the score being Poona 3, Bombay 2. Time,—19 minutes 58 seconds. In the third quarter Poona pressed on the Bombay goal very hard for some time, but Gray coming out of the crowd, neatly saved his sticks. Steel made a flying visit to the opponent's half, but Brownrigg was in his place and prevented his scoring. At this juncture Brownrigg got a nasty spell, but fortunately he was soon able to remount and continue play. The ball now found its way into the Bombay quarters, and Burness making a telling back hand stroke sent the sphere spinning between the flags, the score being Poona 4, Bombay 2. Time—25 minutes 58 seconds. In the final quarter the play was rapid and exciting. LeGallais immediately carried the fight into the Bombay camp, but failed to improve the score, striking the ball into a bye. Gray from the throw in got on the ball, and by model play nursed it right down the field, and with a splendid judgment struck the ball through the goal. Le Gallais went down the ground at a big pace and Peyton being in waiting the latter put the ball neatly through the Bombay sticks. Steell immediately replied and securing a chance bid defiance to the field and with Brownrigg at his heels he put up a fourth goal for his team. Only a couple of minutes remained, and in this time Bombay did all they knew to wrest the victory. Poona pressed their opponents' goal hard, Gray making a gallant attempt to relieve, and drove the ball a little way out, but this only gave Peyton a chance, which he immediately seized, and amidst great excitement, and on the call of time, the ball was driven through the Bombay goal. Scores : Poona 6 goals to Bombay 4.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

MR. JACOB ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The Magistrate having again refused to admit Mr. Jacob to bail, a second application was made to the High Court to-day, counsel for the defence urging that the Magistrate without hearing any evidence against accused, expressed his opinion that he was guilty, and declined to hear any application for his enlargement on bail. Had the prosecutor been a private, individual instead of the Nizam who could not be compelled to come into court to give evidence, the prosecution would have been compelled to produce evidence in the case, and it was monstrous that Mr. Jacob should be kept in jail on the flimsy and unreliable evidence of the Nizam's chamberlain until the Nizam himself had been examined by a commission at Hyderabad, which was what the prosecution proposed doing. The High Court had discretionary powers to deal with the matter, and as the Magistrate declined to move in the matter, the High Court should. It was a matter of great moment to the accused that he should be in constant communication with his legal advisers, and that he should consult and instruct them regarding the proceedings which should be taken at the Nizam's examination by a commission. After considerable argument the High Court admitted Mr. Jacob to bail, the security being himself for two lakhs, and one or more sureties for one lakh, and the disputed diamond to be held by the Bank of Bengal to the order of the High Court pending results of the present proceedings. Later in the day, Mr. Jacob's case was called up in the Police Court, when counsel for the prosecution intimated to the Magistrate what had occurred in the High Court. Mr. Jacob having been admitted to bail, the prosecution did not intend to produce further evidence until the Nizam had been examined. He therefore applied that the Magistrate should appoint a commission to wait upon His Highness and record his statement. The Magistrate remarked that it would be very hard on the accused, and very expensive to him to have to proceed to Hyderabad and take his legal advisers with him to attend the Nizam's examination. The prosecution urged that the Nizam could not be compelled to attend Court, and his coming to Calcutta would be a far more expensive and inconvenient arrangement. If the commission was appointed, accused would have to be present at the Nizam's examination or lose all opportunity of putting him any questions in the matter. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Mr. Jacob, said that his client was most averse to put the Nizam to any inconvenience. If considerations for himself were the only obstacle in the way of the appointment of a commission, Mr. Jacob was willing to proceed to Hyderabad, and attend the Nizam's examination, although he could decline to do so, and insist on the evidence being forthcoming here. Mr. Jacob courted fullest enquiry into his conduct, and did not wish in any way to hamper the prosecution.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

One Peter Gelletly, 3rd Engineer of the British India steamer Goa, was drowned in the river here last night. He and an Engineer of the steamer Clan Macgregor, had been ashore together for the evening, and went together to the ghat to return to their steamers. It was a pitch dark night, and the lights on the ghat had been put out, and having a boat they proceeded down the ghat in darkness. They miscalculated the width of the pontoon at the foot of the ghat, and stepped over the edge, and were precipitated into the river. Gelletly, who could not swim, sank immediately, and never rose to the surface again, the inference being that the under current had carried him under the pontoon. His body had not been recovered till a late hour to-day. The other engineer, named Ross, was a good swimmer, and on rising he swam to and seized one of the pontoon chains to which he held on till he was rescued by a boat he had previously hailed.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

In the middle of the vast moorland on whose edge I have been staying, there stands the most horrid of all places, a great convict prison. The industry—forced and unwilling industry—of the prisoners has converted many acres of the moor lying round the prison into smiling corn fields. In walking along the roads one comes upon gangs of convicts working under the surveillance of warders, and armed with loaded guns. I suppose that field work is more desirable than indoor work, but the appearance of these agriculturists does not convey the idea of happiness. Lowering looks, dark scowls, sullen resignation—anything but cheerful looks—meet the passer-by. Out of sheer envy they seem to hate the free man. The life they have to lead is indeed a wretched one ; they are slaves, and slaves on whom it is not thought well either to conciliate or to keep contented, or to stimulate by indulgence. No indulgence at all, whatever their conduct, is the rule. Work every day, with no holiday except Sunday ; work in which they have no choice : work in enforced silence ; long hours of work exchanged for long hours of solitude in a cell ; diet carefully calculated to keep the body in sufficient vigour, but no more ; the food as tasteless as it can be made ; no beer ; no wine ; and no tobacco. It is a most terrible life. No whisper comes outside of the tragedies which go on inside. The place hides its tragedies like a monastery. Sometimes a man breaks out with rage uncontrollable ; he destroys the things in his cell ; he tries to murder the warders ; perhaps he does murder the warders ; then, until he is hanged, he exchanges the convict prison for the county goal, and has quite a pleasant time. Sometimes he becomes silly and forgets how to do anything, and is taken to the lunatic ward as a hopeless imbecile idiot. The place is a museum of human shipwrecks ; they ran upon the rocks and are now slowly breaking up ; and what use a man can be in the world after ten years of a convict prison no one can understand. In the churchyard of the little town outside the prison are the graves of the poor prisoners who have died in the place. One, and only one, bears a headstone. On it are engraved the initials of the poor wretch who lies buried beneath, with the words : "Thy mercy Jesu !" Was it a wife, or mother, or a sister, whose tender heart paid that last tribute of sorrow and pity, and engraved that last prayer—the only prayer possible ?

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I have always thought that in the matter of prison discipline, we are the most cruel people under the sun. Every other country, for instance, allows its convicts tobacco. To most men there is no privation more than to be denied tobacco. A convict with us may show an exemplary record for long years, yet will receive no alleviation of the rigorous rule as regards tobacco. In a future generation it will be said of us that we deliberately tortured our prisoners. Should we then, some one will ask, make prison a desirable place ? Certainly not. At the same time it need not be made a place of torture. I submit the following considerations :—A man falls into temptation and commits a theft. It is a first offence. Let him, as in the old times, where for minor offences a man pleaded benefit of clergy, and was allowed to escape, admonished only, and so let go. When he offends a second time, he may be punished by imprisonment. If he becomes an habitual criminal he should be removed from society for life ; he should be prevented from doing any more harm to anybody ; he should also be prevented from becoming the father of more habitual criminals; but he should not, after a period of punishment, be deprived of such comforts as he may earn by his labour. There are plenty of places where such criminals could be confined—Lundy Island for example ; the Faroe Islands ; some of the islands of the Hebrides, where there are no trees, and the convicts could not make boats and escape. The principle is, I am sure, the true one ; that is to say, not to lock up for twenty years on prison diet, but to put out of society for life one who will not conform to the laws of society —nothing could be more deterrent to the criminal ; nothing could be more beneficial to the world. But as for Princetown and its convicts, we tremble only to think of the hundreds of poor wretches, of whom every one of us may say—as John Bunyan said—that but for grace we too might be one of them ; and of the way we restore them, after years of stupid and useless torture, to their old dens, with no choice left but to rob and thieve again.

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Princetown Prison was built for the French prisoners in the great war. There were at one time about 10,000 of them. There were two other prisons, one at Porchester Castle ; the place and name of the other I forget and have no books of reference to tell me. The French hated Princetown, which is certainly a cold, bleak, and damp place. At Porchester they were much happier. In my own boyhood I knew many people who could remember the French prisoners at Porchester Castle, and even now one may come across vestiges of them in the shape of names carved on the old stones. Porchester, itself is a very interesting place ; it has a Roman fort erected at the head of the great harbour ; it has a Norman castle stuck in one corner, and a Saxon church (or a church with bits of Saxon work still in it) in another corner There were many thousands of men imprisoned here ; they gambled, drank when they could, smoked tobacco if they could get any, fought duels even with long spikes tied to sticks, and made quantities of pretty things in straw and wood. I used often to visit the Castle, and always found somebody to tell me stories about the place. Six or seven years ago I wrote a story about Porchester and the French prisoners, called the *Holy Rose* I rather think that it was the last of many Christmas stories that, partly with Mr. James Rice, partly alone, I had the honour to write for Mr. Charles Dickens. Then a lady called upon me and told me a pretty story. "In the year 1803," she said, "when Napoleon declared war, all the English travellers in France were detained. Among them was a young gentleman just engaged to be married. His *fiancee* seeing that there was no chance of his getting away until the war was over, went to live at Fareham, a village about a mile from Porchester, and every day visited the Castle, doing all she could to assist the poor prisoners ; and in this good work she continued until, in 1814, the Peace came and her lover was released, and she was married to him. Now," continued this lady, "she was a very great friend of mine, and she gave me one or two of the things which the prisoners made, and I will give one of them to you in return for your Holy Rose." This she very kindly did, and I possess a little box about two inches long by one broad, made very prettily and neatly of straw, with a bit of looking-glass at the back. I wonder if anybody else has got such a relic of the long war.

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The death of Lowell has evoked a great mass of sympathy, regret, and admiration, for which we were prepared. So far, however, I have seen no word of comparison between the consideration and distinction bestowed upon men of letters in America, as exemplified in his case as Ambassador or Minister to the Courts of St. James and Madrid, and this country. In America they are selected and sent abroad to represent the nation as the men of whom the country has most reasons to be proud. In this country, as was saying the other day, they are excluded most carefully from diplomatic or any other appointments. Who in modern times has ever heard of an Englishman of letters, scholar, professor, historian, poet, essayist, novelist, dramatist, receiving a post of honour or distinction because he is a man of letters ? It may be said that the man of letters depends upon his profession, so far as he requires money. So does the lawyer ; so does the officer in the service ; so does everybody. Yet offices and distinctions are given to these people and not to the men of letters. It may be said that the places are now open to public competitions. That is believed by many ; as a fact there are an immense number of posts not open to public competition, and they are never, by any chance, given to men of letters. Browning, for instance, was always a poor man. Never was anything offered to Browning. Yet, surely, the country is with reason proud of Browning. Again, we have in Mr. Lecky a historian who may take rank with Macaulay or Gibbon. Has anything—office, distinction, or honour—ever been offered to Mr. Lecky ? Has the Queen ever been advised even to command his presence at dinner ? In Mr. Meredith we have a poet and novelist of the first rank. Is he an Earl, a Baron, a Baronet, a Knight of the Bath, a simple Knight ? I have often talked with Americans about our honours and titles. Nothing astonishes them more than the distribution of these distinctions. "For," they say, "if titles are to be given at all, they surely belong exclusively to the men who have distinguished themselves. But your distinguished men, with the exception of Tennyson, are never raised to rank and title. Why do you persist in keeping up a system which illogically selects the obscure and the mediocre for honours, and passes over the men of whom you are really proud." The only possible answer is that although the present administration of the system is ridiculous and corrupt, one always hopes for a reform.

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When the reform in the bestowal of titles is achieved it will be followed by a reform among those who hold them. That is quite certain. Sooner or later the House of Lords will have to be reformed. One ventures with the greatest submission to suggest that the House do reform itself. If the noble Lords set about the job in earnest they would get rid of the two elements which bring descredit on the House, the imbeciles and the profligates. As regards the former, I suppose they would deal very mercifully with them ; they would on the death of every peer, examine whether he had rendered any services to the States at all. There are so many ways of rendering service that any man of intellectual strength would easily find such a way. If he had done nothing at all, the title would then and there be concluded, so that as a strong man begun it, a weak man should end it. In this way, thirty years or so would weed out all the imbeciles. We should then have a House of Lords eager, for very existence, of work and distinction. All the worn-out stuff slipped off, they would be a very strong and able body of men. Then come the profligates. If a peer disgraced himself the title should be concluded then and there. This is logical, because if a man be so illustrious that he desires to be set apart, he and his sons, and held in honour, it stands to reason that any successor who disgraces himself should be deprived—he and his successors—of that honour. In this way we should get rid of the few—in spite of certain allegations in certain papers they are only a few—who at present bring discredit on the Lords. One noble peer has been in prison ; the heir to an earldom has been in prison ; another has been warned off the turf ; another is an open drunkard and profligate ; another has gambled away all he can of the family estates ; and so on. Their titles would all go. What an excellent House of Lords we should have in twenty years ! All the old peers would be eager to justify their rank ; all the new peers would be the men of distinction from every profession ; all the *mauvais sujets* would be reduced to very common commoners, and the House itself would be the pride and admiration of the whole country. Instead, then, of Americans asking what the titles mean, they would borrow them, and bestow them upon their Senators, who should not be elected by the people, but by the House itself. After that the Golden Age will return, no doubt, and we shall all be perfectly and entirely happy. I myself, as the proposer and restorer of the Age, shall go about crowned with roses. But I fear that I was born too soon to see this great reform.

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What I admire most in the modern Congress is the welcome that it holds out to the man with one idea, and that always a wrong one. The Congress of Hygiene and Demography—that is, of Health and Folk-talk, to use plain English—has beautifully illustrated the attraction that such a Parliament always offers to the crank. The late Social Science Society, the stalking ground of every crank that walks, has been succeeded by this new Congress. There were one or two well-known cranks who always appeared at their gatherings—one in special. He was not permitted to read a paper, but he sat among the audience, and after a paper had been read, and discussion was invited, he invariably got up and delivered his soul on his own subject. This done, he went home, to return the following year. I believe that he was the cause of the Society being dissolved. Well, he has turned up again in this new Congress, this excellent man ! He bobbed up in his place, and he proclaimed his little hobby. There are so many new congresses, too, for him that he is now in a Crank's Paradise. In fact, a congress seems chiefly held for the purpose of reading papers which the editors of magazines will not admit of giving the President an opportunity of laying down the law, and of affording an opportunity to the crank.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT "GREEN VILLA."

MR. PRANJEEVUNDAS CULLIANDAS, J.P., and Mrs. Pranjeevundas gave a very enjoyable afternoon party yesterday, in honour of Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, who leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of Friday next. "Green Villa," Mr. Pranjeevundas' bungalow situated at the foot of the Kennedy Railway overbridge, was elegantly decorated for the occasion ; and the oil paintings and works of art, which adorned the upper reception hall, were very generally admired. The guests were cordially received by the host and hostess and conducted to the upper hall. Among those present were : Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. and Mrs. Forrest, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy Visram, Dr. Weir, Dr. Dymock, Dr. DeMonte, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and suite, Messrs. H. W. Barrow, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Shantaram Narayen, A. M. Dhurumsi, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Ghellabhai Haridas, A. F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, Tribhowandas N. Nathoobhoy, Vajaishunker Govrishunker, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Ranchordas Vandravandas, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Naghindas Pranjeevandas, K. N. Kabrajee, Narrondas Pranjeevandas, Edulji R. Reporter, Pranjeevandas Waghjee, Jafferbhoy Joomabhoy, S. N. Cooper, Jehanghir Dosabhoy Framjee, M. M. Heeramanek, Eknath R. Khote, Dharamsi Morarjee Goculdas, D. B. Dinshah, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Jumnadas, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, &c. At 6 p.m. Mr. Acworth, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Cotton, the President of the Municipal Corporation, arrived at "Green Villa," and both gentlemen were heartily welcomed by the host and hostess, and were escorted to the upper hall, where Mr. Pranjeevandas introduced many of those present to Mr. Acworth. There were several Parsee and Hindu ladies who, by their presence in the assembly, added to its other attractions. The bungalow and its garden grounds were tastefully illuminated at a later hour. After some time was spent in conversation and the interchange of social amenities, the guests adjourned to a lower room, where refreshment tables were laid, the religious scruples of orthodox Hindus being respected by the provision of separate refreshments for them. Three cheers were at the call of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee given for Mr. Acworth as he left the bungalow about 7 p.m., and the other guests dispersed soon after with presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE MEN-OF-WAR SHIPS.

THE cholera on board the flagship Marathon and H. M. S. Redbreast is now quite checked. Yesterday one man on board the Redbreast and two on the flagship were attacked with diarrhœa, and for fear of infection, the patients were immediately removed on board the hospital ship Tenasserim. The unfortunate men who are lying ill on board the Tenasserim have not been progressing so favourably, as was anticipated on Monday. The two men who were then reported in a dangerous condition are dead. One John Thompson, able bodied seaman on the Redbreast, died on Monday night and was taken out to sea and buried. The other John Debenham, a stoker belonging to the Marathon, died yesterday morning, and was also buried at sea. During Monday night and in the course of yesterday, four of the patients, all belonging to the Redbreast, grew worse, and last evening were reported to be in a dangerous condition. With those three men attacked with diarrhœa, there are now twenty-five sufferers on the Tenasserim ; but it is satisfactory to learn there have been no fresh cases of cholera.

CRICKET.

CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The above match, which extends over three days, was resumed this morning when the Military went to the wicket to conclude their second innings. Last night, when stumps were drawn, theMilitary Eleven had lost three wickets for 77 runs, the batters left at wicket being Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Trask, the former having 13 and the latter 21 runs to his account. The result of the first innings of each team was that the Military Eleven had 66 runs to the good. Rhodes and Trask went in to bat this morning at 11-30 and continued to knock up runs briskly. Colonel Rhodes, however, had not been long at the wicket before he was compelled to retire, having caught a touch of the sun, which disabled him for the time being. Lieutenant Wilson then partnered Trask and ethy played an excellent game, putting in some big hits carefully placed to avoid the field. The 100 was soon telegraphed. Pogson and George were the men bowling, and they both put in straight and swift shots, but were up to this point unable to dislodge Trask or Wilson. Kennedy and Macbeth then took a turn at trundling, but they, too, were ineffectual, and the score reached 150 by 1 o'clock without any impression being made on either Trask or Wilson. The batters after a spell of easy batting commenced to drive out, and put up another 20 runs in the next quarter of an hour.

When the score had reached 218, Dr. Trask gave Clark a chance, and he was neatly caught out, off Macbeth's bowling. His score was 82, carefully and well put together. Saulez took Trask's place ; but he soon retired, being given out leg before wicket to Nicholson's bowling. His score was a modest 2. Randolph then went in, but the third ball from Macbeth he played back to the bowler, and was caught, his score being 3. Wilson, who had made a brilliant stand, was immediately afterwards dismissed by a straight ball from Pogson. His score was 71. Edlmann was bowled by Clark for 8. Geoghegan and Stuart then went in, and they made a good stand, and running the score up to over 300. Stuart was eventually bowled by a smart ball from Wilkins, his score being 23, and Geoghegan carrying his bat for 35. The innings terminating for 312, or in the two innings 378 ahead of the Civilians.

The Civil then began their second innings, and when stumps were drawn for the day, they had made 110 for the loss of two wickets. Appended are the scores :—

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col Rhodes, c Clark, b Pogson..	18	retired.....	23
Dr Trask, c Nicholson, b Macbeth	0	c Clark, b Macbeth ..	82
Lieut Bowden-Smith, b Macbeth	24	b Pogson	0
Lieut T M Usborne, c Nicholson, b Kennedy.....	25	c Wilkins b Macbeth.....	30
Capt Page, c Macbeth, b Pogson.....	27	b Pogson	0
Lieut F A Wilson, b Pogson....	41	b Pogson	71
Lieut E Saulez, b Pozson	1	l-b-w b, Nicholson....	2
Capt Randolph, b Wilkins	1	c and b Macbeth	3
Lieut E E G Edlmann, b Wilkins	0	b Clark	8
Lieut F E Geoghegan, b Wilkins	0	not out	35
Lieut B F B Stuart, not out	0	b Wilkins	23
Extras.....	12	Extras.....	34
Total.....	149	Total ...	312

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Clark.....	75	47	3	0	60	40	2	1
Pogson	65	31	4	3	125	69	5	3
Wilkins	29	8	3	3	108	64	4	1
Macbeth	65	39	2	2	75	51	1	3
Kennedy	40	12	2	2	45	17	2	0
George					15	17	0	0
Nicholson.....					30	17	0	1

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Haywood, l-b-w, b Stuart	5	b Edlmann	16
George, b Stuart.....	0	not out	11
Riches, b Stuart	11	not out	17
Pozson, b Edlmann.....	0		
Wilkins, c Usborne, b Stuart ..	28	run out	57
Macbeth, run out	2		
Holland, c Rhodes, b Stuart ...	1		
Kennedy, b Edlmann	18		
Beatty, run out	3		
Nicholson, b Stuart	9		
Clark, not out	1		
Extras.....	5	Extras	9
Total ..	83	Total for 2 wickets..	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.				
	B	R	M	W
Edlmann	95	49	2	2
Stuart.....	94	29	6	6

A SPECIAL JURY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a matter with reference to the making up of the special juries, which was a good deal discussed by to-day's special jury at the tiffin hour, and which was felt to be a real grievance, and that public attention should be called to it in order that it might be put right.

It seems that between thirty and forty gentlemen were this Sessions summoned for the special jury. Ordinarily this is, of course, an ample number. But unfortunately nearly one-half the number summoned were scratched as being absent in England ; this made it necessary to call a further number which, however, has not been done.

It happens also that this particular Sessions is an unusually heavy one, there being no less than four murder cases. No right-minded juryman would desire to shirk the somewhat onerous duty which the Crown has imposed upon him ; I may say that every special juror is anxious to do his duty.

At this Sessions it, therefore, happens that less than twenty jurors have to try four murder cases, and thus each juror must, to do his fair share of the work, sit on two trials.

Now the Clerk of the Crown knows ordinarily how many cases are going to be tried before he sends out his summonses, and our first grievance is that no attempt was made by this responsible official to call and additional number of jury men when he became aware that so many jurors were in Europe, and when he knew that so many murder cases were on the list. We think that the number called should be proportional to the work to be done, and that in the two instances mentioned a supplementary list should be summoned.

Our second grievance is that the Clerk of the Crown makes no attempt to parcel out the work. To-day is the second special jury of the Session, and no less than three of the previous days' jury were called, two of whom had to sit. One of them was called the fifth of the panel, but the defending counsel good-naturedly challenged him, and so enabled him to get away to his business, but that made it all the harder for the other two who were not so favoured. His lordship to-day complimented special juries in general as belonging to an educated class with trained business habits. Our remedy for this second grievance is simple. Let those who have sat the first day, have their names taken out of the lottery box, until the whole list has been exhausted, in which case the names of the first will be again put in for drawing. All that the Clerk of the Crown will need to do is to make out a list, putting a cross mark against a juror each time he has served, and so make up the box. It will rarely happen that many will be challenged in some particular case, in which case a juror may have to serve on two successive days.

I write this letter in the hope that his lordship, our popular Colonel of Volunteers, may see it, and issue the necessary orders to the Clerk of the Crown for the Deputy Sheriff, or whosoever's duty it may be to make out the lists and prepare the box.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF TO-DAY'S JURY.

Sept. 15.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account given in the *Bombay Gazette*, of Monday, of the prize distribution at the Girgaum Swimming Bath, I am made to say that I informed His Highness that I had borne the cost of the prizes awarded to the pupils. This is a clear mis-statement, calculated to place both the Thakore Saheb and myself in an awkward position. In point of fact, what I said was that I believed that the cost of the prizes had been mostly defrayed by the *Thakore Saheb*. I trust you will make this correction which is due to His Highness and myself.—Yours, &c.

September 15. NANA MOROJI.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	84	45	70	74	67	9	67	27
Monday, Sept. 14.....	....		....		....		0	1
Total.....	84	45	70	74	67	9	67	28
Total fall to 15th September 1890	67	80	63	51	70	67	55	77
Total fall to 15th September 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your masterly leader of the 14th instant should be taken as a guide by such of the members of the Senate as have the education of the people of this country at heart. To introduce for the Matriculation Examination an additional compulsory paper in one of the dead languages would be to close the doors of the University for boys of ordinary ability, who might not become *pandits* or *savants* ! but might turn out good pleaders, engineers, medical practitioners, and last, but not least, good citizens and useful members of society. Besides a half knowledge of Latin or Greek simply tends to make our boys prigs ; whereas a thorough scholarly knowledge of English, supplemented by one of the living languages such as Persian, French or German, will surely tend to increase their usefulness in any sphere of life. How many of our boys who have studied Latin or Greek for their examination can boast of that knowledge a little while after the examinations ? How many of the teachers may I ask, who teach Latin and Greek to our boys, would care to go in for higher studies in those languages ? While on the other hand, how many English orators, journalists and authors, like Lamb, "who knew little Latin and less Greek," and others have rendered themselves useful to the world without having learnt much, or hardly anything of either Latin or Greek. Latin and Greek, and even Sanskrit, in nine cases out of ten, are simply learnt to be forgotten.

When discussing the new proposal it is hoped the members of the Senate will bear in mind that an Indian University should be made universally useful to all the different sects and classes of the Indian people, and no class or sect should have a special advantage over the other. It is to be apprehended, however, that if Principal Oxenham's obnoxious and reactionary proposal is passed, the chief sufferers would be Parsi boys ; for besides the Gujerati language, which as a literary language is as foreign to them as any other language, they will have to study two other foreign languages, viz. English and one of the following Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew. So a Hindoo boy Sanskrit is almost as easy as his mother tongue, for, being the language of his *shastras*, he learns it side by side with his vernacular. Then again, an English boy has to learn only two foreign languages besides his mother tongue. It will thus be seen that the Parsi boy would be the principal sufferer, and it is hoped the University will consider well before passing a proposal detrimental to the interests of a particular community. Do the movers of the proposal wish to close the doors of the University for the Parsis, or do they apprehend any politics danger ? For French and Persian are learnt mostly by Parsis who have already given so many proofs of their loyalty to the Queen, that it would be absurd to expect of them any political tendency, particularly when it is a well known fact that their aim and object is to become merchants, or professional men. Again, the proposal would be a death blow to the cause of higher female education in Bombay. The few young ladies who have passed the Matriculation Examination have nearly all taken up either French or Persian for their second language, and to add one of the dead languages to their curriculum of studies for the matriculation would be to expect of them impossibilities.

If the aim and object of the movers of the proposal were to provide for a boy's better knowledge of English than hitherto, then raise, by all means, the standard of the English language, and allow the boy to be as perfect in English as possible by making use of that time which he would otherwise unnecessarily waste in the study of Latin or Greak.—Yours, &c.

September 15. B. E. P.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have already drawn attention in a vigorous leader on the subject to an important proposed changed in the Bombay Matriculation curriculum. Those who aspire to that giddy height are required by the Syndicate to gird up their loins a bit and place themselves under a training stricter than they are used to, conscientiously to qualify themselves for 'dal,' 'bhat,' and 'shak' on rupees twenty-five, all told, per month. The Syndicate in its collective wisdom has hit upon a distinction that it has hitherto in common with other Indian Universities ignored. It has grouped together Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabic, one of which the candidate must take up in addition to another from a group of nine, to wit, French, German

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY MILITARY *VS.* THE BUFFS.

The first tie in the Rugby Football Tournament was played off last evening on the Cooperage between the Military XV and the Calcutta Buffs in magnificent weather. The meeting of these two teams was looked forward to with considerable interest and a certain amount of trepidation, as it was anticipated that the regimental team from Calcutta would use every measure to retrieve their laurels after the victory which Bombay achieved over them in the Calcutta tournament. The admiration which the Bombay men commanded in carrying away the splendid trophy from Calcutta naturally installed them as the favourites yesterday, and although they ultimately did not justify any confidence that may have been placed in them, yet they played a magnifient game throughout, beating back, the visitors invariably into their own ground, when their colors were in jeopardy. The large concourse of spectators, both within the enclosures and outside the ropes, were most enthusiastic in their applause, and greeted every individual performance with cheers. It was by a mere piece of hard luck that the military lost the game by one try to *nil* in the last six minutes of the second half. But although they suffered this discomfiture after giving their opponents some warm work, we do not hesitate to compliment the visitors on the dogged manner in which they repeatedly pressed the military back upon their posts, especially in the second half, and eventually came off victorious by a splendid run, which Lieutenant D'Aeth secured right up the field, closely followed by Tudor and securing a try. But for this performance it was confidently expected that the match would end in a draw, for up to this period neither side had succeeded in scoring. The respective teams were very equally matched in physique and stamina, but Bombay undoubtedly had some fine runners amongst whom Walpole and Tudor were prominent and received repeated applause from the spectators for their fine runs. The passing of the local team was superb and contrasted with the inferior display in this respect of their opponents. The game, which was splendidly contested throughout, waxed a little rough towards the end, when excitement ran high, and each team was straining every nerve for victory. Scrimmages were the order of the day, and the ball was invariably brought to earth when thrown in from touch. Walpole, who was greatly admired, made a splendid drop-kick in the first half. The shot, however, was a difficult one, and flew wide of the mark. The visitors certainly merited their victory in the opening game after their long journey from Calcutta, and from the form which they displayed yesterday, it was evident that they mean to strain every nerve to inflict defeat on the opponents pitted against them in the following matches, and carry away with them the splendid cup that was exposed on the ground yesterday evening.

Bombay winning the toss selected the Cooperage end and the Buffs "kicked off" from the Bandstand quarter. The Bombay forward brigade promptly carried the war towards their opponents "25 yard," where a "maul" collected and resulted in Walpole snatching up the leather and running across the field amidst great applause. Corporal Marshall secured a run down the opposite side, when the usual maul followed. Walpole then captured the ball and propelled it with a magnificent dropkick into the opposite territory. Lieutenant Annesley, who was conspicuous for his fine play amongst the Buffs, and his readiness in intercepting some dangerous runs on his sticks, made a fair catch which he followed up with a run on the near side, but was stopped at the half way line the ball forced into touch. When put into play the game travelled across, and the ball was sent out. Adams essayed a run on the Bombay goal when it was thrown in, but he was quickly Collared by Gunner Walker who brought him to earth. Tudor's spirits were most useful, and although he was repeatedly held, the Bombay men were not to be denied, and Walpole secured a pretty run across, though closely followed. Before he was intercepted, he made a neat pass to Tudor, who carried the ball into unpleasant vicinity to the Buffs' sticks, where he was held and a scrimmage collected for possession. Walpole receiving the ball out of the maul made a shoot at the Buffs' cross-bar with a drop kick which, however, went wide of the mark. When kicked into play again the visitors fought a desperate battle, and gradually advanced into the military territory, when Walpole relieved the pressure by propelling the leather to the "half way" flag, where for a period of five minutes the contests for possession raged fiercely amidst tremendous excitement. The respective forward brigades fought desperately. Walpole interrupted another assault on the Bombay goal, and the "free kick," which the Buffs were allowed for a foul near the Bombay 25 yard at the far side, was not productive of any advantage. Up to the call of "half time" neither side had succeeded to score, and the excitement as to the issue was very great.

After the resumption of play the Bombay team assumed the aggressive, for with change of positions, their opponents had the advantage of the wind. Walpole made a splendid pass to Tudor in the Buffs' territory and the latter repeated the performance by committing the ball to Bombadier Ward who was speedily collared. Tudor again bore down on the visitors' goal, but was successfully tackled by Annesley. The scene of play now surged to the Bombay "25 yard," where for a considerable time a series of scrimmage collected in which the Bombay men were beaten back inch by inch towards their home line, when Walpole relieved the pressure by kicking the ball away amidst great applause. In this attempt one of the Buffs was seen to fall, and having twisted his shoulder a brief interruption occurred. On resuming hostilities the game travelled across to the far line, where after the ball was returned from in-touch. Tudor received vociferous cheering for a fine run across the field to the Buffs' quarters, where he was met by Annesley. From this point the sides were engaged in a sharp encounter for possession at the half way play on the far side, and Lieutenant D'Aeth securing the ball from the scrimmage made the run of the evening amidst great applause, and obtained the first try a few minutes before the umpires whistle announced the cessation of hostilities.

RESULT.

One try to *nil* in favour of the Buffs.

The band of the Marine Battalion was present during the game.

The following are the names of the teams :—

THE BUFFS XV.—Corporal Hilderbrant, back; Lieutenants Annesley and D'Aeth and Corporal Marshall, three-quarter backs; Messrs. Beeney and Moth, half backs; Lieutenant Tarte, and Corporals Crumby, Tennant, and Revell, and Messrs. Adams, Jubb, Veale, Saunders, and Parker, forwards: waiting man, Mr. Barret.

BOMBAY MILITARY XV.—Lieutenant Home, R.E., back; Bombardier Ward, Lieutenants Walpole, R. E., and Tudor, R. A., three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Parsons, R. A., and Gunner Langton, half backs; Lieutenant Cookson, R.A., Bell, R.A., Tudor, R.E., and Chitty, 5th Bo.L., I. Surgeon Younger, Gunners Smith and Walker, R. A., Sergeant Stevens and Private Bowden, K.O. Y.L.I., forwards.

UMPIRES.

Messrs. Reid and Ross.

The game to-day will be the Bombay Civilians *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

MARVELLOUS is the change of affairs in Zululand since Mr. Archibald Forbes made his historic ride to Ulundi. Our acting resident Commissioner reports that during the past year order has prevailed throughout the territory. The natives, it is stated, appear to appreciate the blessings of a settled Government, and to be contented and prosperous, with the exception that an embittered feeling still exists as a consequence of the disturbances of 1888 between the Usutu and Mandhlakazi tribes. Large numbers have sought and obtained employment on the Natal Government Railways, the gold fields of the South African Republic, and elsewhere, and money is accordingly plentiful amongst them. On the other hand cattle are scarce, and fetch high prices. There are seventeen mission stations established in Zululand, of which six belong to the Church of South Africa, the remainder being the Lutheran persuasion. The resident Magistrates in the NKandhla and Naqutu Districts have been encouraging the natives to plant trees, with very good results, and Mr. Caodew expresses a hope that the use of the plough will soon become general throughout the country.

MR. HAMILTON ON THE POLICE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday afternoon, Inspector Moore, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan, charged Bapoo Valoo before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing an assault with criminal intent on a woman named Anapoorna.

Mr. Beheramjee Warden, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested on the 11th instant by a police havildar near the Tardeo Chowki on the charge of the woman Anapoorna, who charged Bapoo with committing an assault upon her with a view to outrage her. He was arrested by Inspector Moore, who placed him before his Superintendent Mr. Grennan, by whose order he was charged before his Worship under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, and liberated on bail. After he was released the havildar took him again into custody, detained him for three hours, and insisted upon his giving the havildar the names of his witnesses and disclosing the substance of the evidence they were to give.

The complainant in her evidence stated that on the 11th instant, whilst she was passing the Parsee Firetemple, at Tardeo, the accused accosted her and asked her to go with him to his house. He then caught her by the hand, when a passerby, named Rama, separated them. She had, however, only walked a few paces further when the accused again came and seized her, when once more she was rescued by Rama.

In cross-examination by Mr. Warden, the witness first denied that she knew the man who had separated her from the accused, but, on being repeatedly asked the same question, she ultimately admitted she did know the man, he being employed in the same mill as she was. At the time of the alleged assault her husband and her brother, who were also mill hands, were at a short distance from her. The further admitted that, about six months ago, her husband's sister had charged the accused's nephew with a similar offence, but the case not being proved, was dismissed. From that time her family and that of the accused had not been on good terms.

Rama deposed that he saw the accused holding the complainant's hands. He did not see the complainant's brother and husband there at the time; and he had only separated the parties once. He was called by the havildar to give evidence in that case.

The police havildar, in his evidence, stated that he did not see the alleged occurrence. He only saw the complainant holding the accused by his *dhoty*.

Mr. Warden, on behalf of the defence, submitted that the case was trumped up from the top to the bottom, and that the havildar was one of the conspirators. It was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the parties were not on good terms with each other, and the case was got up owing to the ill-feeling subsisting between the parties. There were also discrepancies in the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, and it was the most absurd thing imaginable that the accused would dare to commit such an offence in broad day-light and in the presence of so many persons. A similar charge had been brought against the accused's nephew by one of the complainant's relatives, but that charge had also been proved to be entirely false, and the present accused had given his evidence in that case in favour of his nephew. There was no doubt that the witnesses had been tutored; but they had broken down in their cross-examination. Mr. Warden further remarked that a remarkable feature in the case was the conduct of the police havildar, who took the accused into custody and detained him for three hours, after he had been released by his Worship on his own recognisance. That was most objectionable conduct on the part of the police, and was a great wrong and injustice to the accused. Mr. Warden, under the circumstances, asked his Worship to discharge his client who had been the victim of a conspiracy.

The accused on being questioned by his Worship said, in his defence, that on the morning in question he was going to his work at the Sunderdass Mills, when the complainant caught him by his coat. This happened near Jivraj Baloo's Mill. Kushna was with him. She wanted to take him to the police station, where a charge was preferred against him. He was subsequently placed before his Worship, and was ordered to be released in his own recognisance. He was accordingly liberated, but just as he got out of the court the havildar took him in custody to Tardeo police station, where he was detained for three hours. The police wanted him to point out his witnesses and to disclose the nature of the statements they were to make. He took the police to his house and pointed out the room of his witness, but as the witness was not then at home, the police went away.

Mr. Hamilton, in delivering judgment, said that the case was evidently false and malicious. The parties were hostile to each other and the police should have acted with caution. The havildar saw nothing and the complaint made to him was that the accused had put his hand on her breast; but this was not mentioned in the written statement made to the police, nor was it stated in evidence. The witness said that the accused put his hand upon her arm, but that was not a cognisable offence. He had been charged with the serious offence of outraging the modesty of a woman, which was an absurd charge to make under the circumstances; for an outrage implied some violence or some gross offensive assault. The police had acted in the case without intelligence or judgment. They should have referred the parties to the Magistrate, but instead of doing so, they brought up the accused in custody. The inspector sent the havildar with him to point out his witnesses. They had no right whatever to do so, for it was equivalent to wrongful detention by the police, and was an interference with the liberty of the subject. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Moore were both to blame for want of ordinary intelligence and judgment in handling the case. His Worship was quite astounded at the conduct of the police. It was to be deeply regretted that Sir Frank Souter was no more at their head. In him the police had indeed, lost an independent and good adviser. The charge being totally unsubstantiated his Worship dismissed the case.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Ravenna, with the English mails of September 4th, left Aden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. She brings the following passengers :—

From London :—Mrs Wibmer, child and maid, Miss Minnie Tuck, Mr Stewart Kershaw, Mr Penfound, Mr and Mrs Horace Bell, Mr J Gouldsworthy, and Mr T Birch.

From Brindisi :—Mr G C Lamb, Mrs G Toynbee, Mr H C A Conybeare, Mr R Shanon, Mr E W Smith, Mrs Coutts, Mr A S Moore, Rev W A Hamilton, Mr A Smythe, Capt Davies, Lieut-Col Jeffreys, Mr S Bere, Mr W Shinwell, Capt F G Bond, Mr Sorabji, Mr Silvester, Mr F H Welch, Mr F W Thellasson, Mr A G Pears, and Surg-Major Crofts.

For Madras (*via* Bombay). From Brindisi :—Mr G M Shaw, Rev R P Burnett, and Dr and Mrs F J Crawford.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay). From Brindisi :—Lieut-Col E H Wilson.

For Hongkong (*via* Bombay). From London :—Mr J B Hall, Miss Hall.

THE statement that Lady Caithness has offered a marble statue of Mary Stuart to Paris, that it had been declined, and that she is now to present it to Edinburgh, has been going the rounds. The reason of her ladyship's admiration of the unfortunate Mary is not so well known. When, after the Duchess's marriage with Lord Caithness, she came to occupy an old castle which had belonged to Mary Stuart, she imagined she saw there the apparition of the Queen pass over the tombs of the Caithnesses situated in the chapel. But this is not all. "One night," adds the Countess, "I returned home, and I was about to extinguish the lamp before going to sleep, when I heard a very soft voice, which augmented in force towards the end, call me, saying, 'Mary Mary! Arise, I conjure thee!' I fancied I was dreaming; but I saw clearly at the foot of my bed Mary Stuart, who pointed me to the door of the chamber where my husband slept. I got up and obeyed mechanically. What was my astonishment on seeing the curtains of my husband's bed in flames! He had forgotten to extinguish a lamp, and in one instant more he would have been burned to death." Queens have gained adherents and admirers on much more worthless grounds than that.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your Hair is turning Grey or White, or falling off, use the "Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury.

THE ZANZIBAR SHOOTING CASE.

Frederick Buchanan, a young Eurasian, was charged with having, on the 5th July last, at Zanzibar, committed murder by having shot with a revolver a cook named Noel. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defence. On the application of the counsel for the prisoner, his lordship directed that the majority of the jurors should be Europeans. The undermentioned gentlemen were accordingly empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury, foreman.
Mr. Robert C. Lees. Mr. S. J. David.
Mr. W. Crowder. Mr. Eknath R. Khote.
Mr. D. Gostling. Mr. W. D. McKewan.
Mr. Pranjivandas Kalliandas. Mr. B. Saville.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said: The prisoner is charged with having murdered a man, named Noel, at Zanzibar, on Sunday, the 5th July, and I will lay before the Court a short outline of the circumstances of the case which the prosecution will be able to prove. Noel, the deceased man, was a cook in the service of a Mr. Barnard, who is a contractor and ship supplier at Zanzibar, and resides over his business premises at that place. The prisoner was stopping at Mr. Barnard's house on the 5th July, and at the time of the occurrence taking place was, I believe, unemployed. He had been in Zanzibar before the date of the murder, but had been to Mombassa, and on returning put up with Mr. Barnard. On the 5th July, Mr. Barnard went out on business in the harbour and returned home at 5-30 in the afternoon, and went up on to the first storey of his house to pay his coolies. The prisoner who lived on the second storey of the house then came down to Mr. Barnard's apartments, and was, as Mr. Barnard would state, perfectly sober at the time. Buchanan appeared to be very angry, and asked Mr. Barnard why he had not given him any breakfast, whereupon the latter told him that he did not keep a hotel, but he was sorry that owing to his being kept hard at work in the harbour he had forgotten to give orders for Buchanan's breakfast. The prisoner then abused Mr. Barnard, who in consequence told him that he had better leave the house. The prisoner then went upstairs and came down again with a revolver with which he threatened to shoot Mr. Barnard unless he gave him food. The latter said he had nothing in the house, and told the prisoner that if he would go out to the hotel and get what he wanted he would pay for it. The prisoner then left the house, Mr. Barnard seeing nothing more of him until about 9-30, when while lying in bed he heard Buchanan calling to him from downstairs, "Barnard, Barnard, where is the grub." Mr. Barnard then opened the door when the prisoner came up and pointed his revolver at him, and said that unless he was given something to eat he would shoot him. Mr. Barnard accordingly gave him some bread and chocolate, and brought him a tin of sardines from the hotel. Afterwards the prisoner was heard breaking the cups and saucers, and then went up to his room apparently under the influence of liquor. Mr. Barnard a short time afterwards heard a shot fired, and then heard some one going upstairs where the prisoner was. The prisoner was the only person who occupied a room. Mr. Barnard then went downstairs and found Noel his cook lying dead in the open courtyard below with his clothes on fire, he having been evidently shot at close quarters with a revolver. Mr. Barnard then called for assistance, and the police came, and on their going up to the prisoner's room, they found him with the revolver in his hand, one of the chambers having been fired. There would be some evidence to show that there had been a dispute between Noel and the prisoner, but there was no evidence of an eye-witness to the effect that Buchanan had fired the shot which killed the cook. It would, therefore, be for the jury to say whether they had any reasonable doubt as to whether the prisoner was the man who fired the shot that killed the deceased. If they came to the conclusion that Buchanan had caused Noel's death, it would be their duty to find him guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. Having read the sections of the Code applying to the offence of murder, the Advocate-General in conclusion pointed out that it was no excuse in the law for the prisoner to plead that he was intoxicated when he committed the act, which was alleged to have resulted in the death of the deceased. Mr. Lang then called the following evidence :—

Robert Barnard, residing at Zanzibar, examined by the Advocate-General, said: I am a merchant and contractor, and reside above my place of business. I live on the first floor. There is a story above that, the cook-room being on the ground floor. The deceased Noel was a cook in my service. He was a Creole. I had two other servants, one of whom was at the hospital, but came out now and again. Their names were Boulanger and Moosa. I know the accused Buchanan, who on the 5th July was stopping in my house. He had then been with me ten days, but before that he had been with me, but went away to Dharaselam in interval. The prisoner had also previously been to Mombassa, and on his return came to my house. The accused having left the Imperial Government service was unemployed in July. I do not know how long he was unemployed. I had not said anything to Buchanan about charging him for his board and lodging. He came to me asking for a room, but when I told him I had no room he said he would be in a fix, and I then let him stop for two or three days. He slept on the top storey. Besides myself and the accused, a Mr. Presiker and the servants, there was no one else in the house on the 5th July. Mr. Presiker resided on the first floor. The 5th July was a Sunday. I had been out on that day from 5-30 a.m. to 5 o'clock in the evening. I had been working on board a German steamer in the harbour. On coming home I went upstairs to pay my coolies. While I was doing so the prisoner came there at about 5-30 p.m. He said to me, "Why the h—l did you not give me breakfast." I told him to excuse me, as my intention had been to go on board and return at once, but that I was obliged to stop on board. The prisoner then began to abuse me. I told him that if he was not satisfied that he could go as my place was not a hotel. Strong words then passed between us. The prisoner was sober at the time.

What did he then do?—He went up to his room and brought down his revolver and said, "If you don't give me any dinner we shall see." I then told him that there would be no dinner that night, as I had dined on board. I said if you want any dinner go and dine at the hotel and I will pay for it. I did so to avoid discussion. He then said, "I have committed myself." I cannot say what he meant. When I asked him if he would like to have a dinner at the hotel, he said he did not want it. He then went out. I went to bed at 8-30 p.m. About half-past nine I heard him make a noise and went out to him. He had his revolver in his hand and said, "Give me something to eat, or else you are a dead man." He was a little drunk at the time. I said it was agreed that he should dine at the hotel, but as he said, "give me something to eat or I will kill you." I thought it better to give him something to eat. There was some chocolate and bread in my room, and I brought a tin of sardines from the hotel and gave them to the accused to eat; and while he was eating I asked him if he was satisfied, as I wanted to go to bed. I then shut the door of my room, and afterwards I heard the glasses and plates being broken on the verandah. I did not go out, but remained in bed. About a quarter of an hour afterwards I heard a shot, a cry from downstairs, and then heard some one run upstairs to the second storey. I went downstairs and saw my cook dead in the yard. He had been shot on the right side. The bullet had gone through his body, his clothes on the right side being on fire. Noel used to sleep in the yard, into which the stairs from the upper storey led. I then went for assistance. I met a gentleman in the street, and told him that my cook had been murdered. He said he would go to the French Consul, and I then went to the English Consulate, where I got assistance and returned to the house with about fourteen soldiers. I did not go up with them to the prisoner's room. The six chamber revolver (produced) was loaded and cocked at 9-30 p.m., when I saw it in the prisoner's hand. Boulanger also slept at the yard with Noel, but I cannot say if he slept there on the night of the 5th July. I saw the prisoner brought down by the police. He was then sober. I saw the revolver in the possession of the police, with whom and the prisoner I went to the Consulate. The revolver was then handed to Mr. Smith, the Acting Consul-General, and Mr. Churchill, the Vice-Consul. I asked them to see if one of the chambers of the revolver had been fired. They examined the weapon, and I then saw that one chamber had been fired.

You are a German, I believe?—No, my father was English, and my mother French.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: Is it usual for all persons to keep revolvers in Zanzibar?—Yes. Anyone can keep one on obtaining permission from the Consuls. I kept no firearms.

But, as a matter of fact, all persons carry arms?

His Lordship: Do you mean natives as well as Europeans?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes.

Mr. Barnard:—Yes, all classes carry weapons. There are two roads on two sides of my house and a door leading into the premises from either road. Witness having described the construction of his house and the position of the prisoner's room, said: The German military officers, stationed in Zanzibar used to mess together at my house, and the prisoner used to mess with us. There were about fifteen of us altogether. The mess was not going on in July last. I rent a portion of my house to Mr. Presiker and his clerk. The prisoner paid me when he stayed with me on a previous occasion when he stopped for about four or five months. I had known the accused for about a year. He came back from Mombassa on the 4th July, and when I saw him lying on the bed on that day he said he was not feeling very well. When I saw the prisoner at 5-30 p.m., on the 5th, I had not had a quarrel with him. I only told him I was not obliged to keep him. I dined on board one of the ships.

I suppose you had wine with your dinner?—No, I do not take wine. It was dark when I went to bed.

Re-examined witness said: The door leading into the yard from the road was secured by a bolt at night. There was no other way of getting into the yard where Noel's body was found from the roadway, except through that door.

By the jury: It was daylight at half-past five o'clock?

By the Court: The open courtyard was paved with cement, and was quite dry and not slippery on the 5th July. Noel was a quiet and a weak man.

Moosa Fulan, boy, in the service of the last witness, said: He saw the prisoner at about 5-30 p.m. on the 5th July sitting at a table on the verandah on the first floor. The prisoner who was holding the revolver (produced), was quarelling with Mr. Barnard in English. The witness then went to hospital and slept there that night.

Cross-examined: Witness said the revolver was not in a case when he saw it.

Vavalisha Boulanger was then called to give evidence. Mr. Lang, as the witness spoke Creole French, suggested that Mr. Barnard, who had interpreted at Zanzibar, should interpret in the Sessions Court as no other interpreter could be obtained.

His lordship having assented to the proposal, Mr. Barnard was called into Court, but asked to be excused interpreting.

His lordship finding that no one else could fulfil the duty, asked Mr. Barnard to fulfil the duty. Mr. Smith, the Zanzibar Consul, being called into Court to check the translation in the French language as much as possible.

The witness was then examined, and stated that after seeing the prisoner in the afternoon, he again saw him in the evening, when Buchanan roused him from his sleep by means of his foot. Buchanan asked him if he was the cook. Witness then said that Noel, when well, was the cook, he only being a substitute when he was ill. The accused was then carrying a revolver and a lamp. Noel being in the same yard at a little distance away. Witness then said that Buchanan pointing the revolver told him that if he was not the cook he had better go away. Witness went away as he was afraid of being shot, and slept elsewhere. He left Noel in the yard talking to the prisoner, who was able to speak distinctly.

Cross-examined: Witness said Buchanan and the cook were speaking in the Swahali language, which he (witness) did not understand.

Oumis, a Sergeant of Police, in the service of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, deposed to arresting the prisoner. He entered Buchanan's room, and was followed by other policemen. He found the prisoner sitting on the bed with the revolver in his hand. He appeared to be drunk. Witness and another policeman seized Buchanan, and took the pistol from him, the weapon being handed over to the Consul. The dead body of Noel being found in the yard.

Cross-examined: Witness said they made a search of the house for the prisoner by order of the Consul. When Buchanan was found he was sleeping, being in a sitting position on the bed with his back against the wall. Directly witness and the other policeman saw the accused they rushed over and seized him. He then awoke and cried out. He went away quietly, making no resistance, the revolver having been wrenched from his hand. The accused was taken the following morning before the Consul.

Re-examined: The prisoner was tied up after being captured.

Mahomed bin Syed, in command of the Sultan's troops and police, remembered the evening of the 5th July last. At 10 p. m. that day, on receiving information, he went to the English Consulate, where he got orders to go to Mr. Barnard's house to arrest a man, who had murdered another. Witness went there with a number of soldiers, and on the second storey found the prisoner in a room. He was lying in his bed with a revolver in his hand. Witness wrenched it from his hand and made it over to the Consul.

Cross-examined: Witness could not say whether the prisoner was sleeping or awake at the time. He sprung upon him and took him into custody.

Mr. Charles G. Smith said he was Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar in July last; and on the 5th of the month, on a report made to him by Mr. Barnard regarding a murder in his house, he sent for the head of the Sultan's police and ordered him to arrest a man who was charged with the murder. About an hour later he received from last witness a revolver with five loaded cartridges and one exploded, and emptied the barrels. The revolver was made over to Mr. Churchill, who acted as the judge in this case.

Dr. Francis Charlesworth, medical adviser to the British Agency at Zanzibar, examined the body of the deceased Noel at Mr. Barnard's house on the night of the 5th July last. Witness described the nature of the wound on the body of the deceased.

Mr. Barnard, recalled, stated, in answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, that he had known the prisoner about a year as a quiet man, not apt to quarrel.

This was the case for the prosecution; and the Advocate-General summed up to the jury the evidence he had called on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said it was not a case in which the jury could find the prisoner guilty of murder, for there was no evidence, no clear or satisfactory evidence upon the point. There was no eye-witness of the crime; and the learned counsel dwelt at some length upon the danger of relying upon circumstantial evidence alone in a case of such importance as this. The learned counsel commented upon the character of the house with its court-yard and square, remarking that it was a dark night on which the occurrence took place. On the preceding evening, the 4th July, the prisoner was ill; and being a quiet man, not apt to quarrel, it was difficult to believe that he committed the crime. A man was murdered, and the jury were asked to say if it was the prisoner who committed the crime, because a chamber of his revolver had been fired. The bullet had not been found: it ought to have been found in a square building like that; and then the jury would have been able to judge whether the man was killed by a bullet fired from the prisoner's revolver. As it was, there was no evidence to show where the one empty chamber of the revolver had exploded. Prisoner had been going about from half-past 8 p.m., and it was possible that the chamber might have exploded elsewhere; and it was possible that the murdered man might have been shot with another revolver or some other fire-arm. The learned counsel submitted that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that it was the prisoner who fired the revolver, and caused the death of the deceased man.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was but fair to the prisoner that he should put it to them whether they were satisfied that it was a clear case of murder, and whether the offence could not be brought under one of the minor charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or voluntarily causing grievous hurt. In his lordship's opinion, it would be difficult upon the evidence to come to a clear conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of murder. Mr. Barnard heard the sound of a person going upstairs to the second storey, but there was no evidence of an eye-witness to show who that person was. Under the circumstances, the jury were to say whether they could come to a satisfactory conclusion that the prisoner, and the prisoner alone, was the person who fired the revolver. If they had any doubt on the point, the jury were told to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. The chief witness for the Crown, Mr. Barnard, heard a shot and a noise downstairs in the courtyard, and afterwards heard somebody going upstairs, where in a room the prisoner was found. There was, his lordship remarked, no evidence to show whether there was a struggle in the courtyard or not; whether the shot went off accidentally or was fired intentionally, and there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the pistol was fired or went off accidentally. Under the circumstances, the jury were told that, if they could not conscientiously come to a conclusion that the prisoner committed murder, it was open to them to find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The jury, after a consultation of about half an hour, returned into court, when the foreman stated that while two of the jurors were for an acquittal, seven were for a verdict of guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act not amounting to murder, at the same time recommending the prisoner to mercy on the ground of his youth.

His lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority, and, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the jury had found him guilty of the lesser offence of causing the death of Noel by a rash and negligent act. The evidence, in his lordship's opinion, perfectly justified the jury in the view they had taken of the case. The maximum punishment for the offence was two years; but considering the recommendation to mercy, and the imprisonment which the prisoner had already undergone, his lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE HYDERABAD DIAMOND CASE.

THIS case was resumed at the Calcutta Police Court. The first witness called was—

Mr. William Dickson Cruickshank, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. He said: H. H. the Nizam has securities in the possession of the Bank, which has a branch at Hyderabad under the management of Mr. Henry Grey. He received a communication from the Hyderabad branch in regard to the Nizam's securities; and on those securities he granted a loan in favour of the Nizam's Minister to the extent of 23 lakhs. The loan was really to the Nizam; but the proceeds were placed at the disposal of Sir Asman Jah, the Minister. It was usual to prepare credit slips when opening a new account, and he gave instructions that this should be done. The credit slip would have been made out by Mr. Lewis, the chief accountant. Later on he received some instructions with reference to the 23 lakhs placed to the credit of Sir Asman Jah, from the Hyderabad Agent of the Bank. In consequence of those instructions he gave orders that the instructions should be carried out. They were carried out. Looking at the document (shown), witness said it was an account-current transfer slip of the Bank of Bengal, showing a payment to the Bank of 23 lakhs in favour of Sir Asman Jah. The initials (pointed out) were those of Mr. Lewis. The transfer of the 23 lakhs was effected. Witness said that, looking at the paper afterwards shown him, he could say that it was signed by the chief accountant, Mr. Lewis. It is the Bank's debit note of the transfer of the loan of the Nizam's Government. The paper shown him referred to the 23 lakhs raised on the Nizam's Government securities, in accordance with the instructions received from the Bank's Hyderabad Agent. The operation in regard to the 23 lakhs was communicated to him by telegram. The first telegram was dated the 22nd July. He had received several telegrams prior to the one of the 22nd of July. What was now produced was the telegram of the 29th of June from the Hyderabad Bank, and a second one (produced) was received on the same day. The next was on the 1st of July (produced). It was in consequence of instructions received on those four telegrams that he sanctioned the loan to the Nizam of 23 lakhs, and transferred it to Sir Asman Jah, and afterwards transferred that amount to the credit of Mr. Jacob, the accused. On the 10th July witness saw accused in the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. Accused was accompanied by a couple of other persons. One was Mr. Cheetham, of the firm of Messrs. Kilburn & Co. He did not know the name of the other. On that date Mr. Jacob came to his office and asked for the 23 lakhs. He was identified by Mr. Cheetham. The purport of what Mr. Cheetam said to him (witness) was that Mr. Jacob had come to get the 23 lakhs. A diamond was produced by one of them. Jacob said he had had transactions with the Bank previously and that his signature would be found on documents in the Bank. Then there was some talk about the diamond, and witness asked to see it. It was shown to him. He was then satisfied with Jacob's identity, and referred him to the chief accountant, Mr. Lewis, who received orders to transact his business for him. Jacob said he wanted the 23 lakhs which had been placed to his credit. Witness saw the accused again in the Bank a few days ago, accompanied by Mr. Geddes and Mr. Cowie. Mr. Jacob enquired if the Bank would take of a diamond. He, witness, received one from him. It was to the best of his knowledge and belief the same diamond he had before seen.

Mr. Francis Lewis, chief accountant of the Bank of Bengal, was next examined and said: Mr. Lindsay said to him, "This is Mr. Jacob who has come to receive payment of the 23 lakhs placed to his credit by the Nizam's Government. He says he has had transactions with this Bank before, and you had better look up and compare his signature, to see if it agrees." Mr. Jacob gave witness some date in January as on one occasion cashing a cheque, and he (witness) sent for a book which would enable him to trace the exact day and then ordered the record-keeper to bring the vouchers of that day. He then asked Mr. Jacob if he would leave his signature as a specimen and record for the account. He, Mr. Jacob, said he had no desire to keep the account open; that he had drawn a cheque for the whole 23 lakhs, and then handed to him this cheque (shown) for the 23 lakhs, and he noted on the back, in red ink, that he, Mr. Jacob, wished to receive payment of one lakh himself in five notes of Rs. 10,000 each and 50 notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and the balance 22 lakhs to be put to the credit of Messrs. Kilburn & Co., by transfer to their account. Mr. Cheetham gave him instructions as to the deposit of the 23 lakhs. This was in Mr. Jacob's presence. Mr. Cheetham also told him that besides the 22 lakhs there was a cheque for Rs. 50,000 which was also to be credited to the account which Messrs Kilburn & Co. wished to open. The cheque (produced) was endorsed by Mr. Jacob in his (witness's) presence and given to him. That (produced) was the cheque, and the signature on the back was that of Mr. Jacob. Messrs. Kilburn and Co. subsequently endorsed the cheque. The cheque for 23 lakhs was endorsed in his presence by Mr. Jacob on the 10th of July. There were altogether three signatures on the cheque of Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Edmond John Birch, cashier of the Bank of Bengal, was examined. He did not know the accused. Looking at the cheque for 23 lakhs of rupees, he said, he first saw it on the 10th of July. It was given him by Mr. Lewis. He took out five notes of Rs. 10,000 each and gave them to his assistant, Mr. Frank. The notes were paid by Sorendro Chatterjee. Mr. Frank handed the notes for Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Jacob. He had nothing to do with the ledgers. The note registers were under his charge. That (produced) was the note registry book for notes of Rs. 10,000 kept regularly and in the ordinary course of business. (Points to the entries therein.) He could not give the numbers of the five notes for Rs. 10,000 each except from the register. The register of the other notes (smaller ones) is also under his supervision.

Bepin Behary Deb, ledger-keeper, produced the ledger containing Sir Asman Jah's account kept by him. He deposed to Sir Asman Jah's transactions with the Bank in connection with the matter at issue.

On the application of Mr. Ghose, an order was issued on the jail authorities for the admission into that penitentiary of one of Mr. Jacob's personal servants to attend on him whenever necessary, more especially during meals, which he is allowed to obtain from any hotel on condition that the food is certified to by a medical officer.—*Statesman.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.

THE following is the final forecast of the jute crop of Bengal for the year 1891.

1. It was remarked in the preliminary forecast, which was issued on the 3rd July, that the falling off said in the price of jute last year as compared with the previous year and unseasonable weather at the time of sowing had the effect of curtailing the area under jute. The area now reported to be under cultivation is 1,556,492 acres, which shows a contraction of 22 per cent. as compared with the area sown last year.

2. In the same forecast it was noticed that the climatic conditions at the beginning of the season were not favourable to the healthy development of the crop. Excessive and constant rain in May and the early part of June injuriously affected the outturn to the extent of two to six annas in all the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal and the 24-Pergunnahs by interfering with the germination and growth of the crop at the beginning and hindering the weeding operations afterwards. Since then the crop has suffered in most parts of Bengal from a general deficiency of rain. In the latter end of June and the beginning of July want of rain was felt in the districts of Julpaiguri, Dacca, Furreedpore, Tipperah, Purneah and Maldah. Insufficient rain in August has tended to reduce the outturn in Jessore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpaiguri, Dacca, Furreedpore, Tipperah, Purneah and Maldah. The only district where a full average crop is expected to be harvested is Khulna. The average outturn for the jute-growing districts may be estimated at 11 to 12 annas.

3. The total exports last year amounted to 10,606,145 cwts. The quantity available for export during the present year is not likely to be more than 65 per cent. of this amount.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SEVERAL men-of-war being about to receive the "Yaryan" distiller, a description of this novel evaporator will be interesting to many of our naval readers. The feature that distinguishes this apparatus from all those hitherto in use is that, whereas in them the sea-water to be distilled is invariably at rest, in the Yaryan it is in a state of rapid motion. It is claimed that, owing to the feed being introduced in the form of a thin cloud of spray, the evaporation is much more quickly effected, and the relative evaporative power of each pound of steam used is far higher than in other machines. For the same output of distilled water the dimensions and weight of the new apparatus are much below those of previous evaporators. An important point is that, even in the largest sizes, there are never more than a few pounds weight of water in the machine at any one time. This effects a great saving in total weight over other machines. A Yaryan, for instance, capable of delivering 50 tons of distilled water per day, is a cylinder only 7 ft. long and 3½ ft. in diameter. Owing to the condition of rapid movement through the machine of the water under evaporation, scaling of the machine itself is almost entirely absent. Wherever new distillers have been fitted the results have been so entirely and remarkably successful that there is no doubt the invention will be largely adopted in future.

One result of the torpedo operations in the North Sea will probably be seen in an increase to our flotilla of torpedo-gunboats. Unsatisfactory in many respects as the *Sharpshooters* undoubtedly have shown themselves, the class of ship is most useful in many ways. There is every likelihood also that the improved *Gossamers*, now being built, will prove to be free from the defects of their elder sisters. The suggestion in connection with these vessels which Messrs. Laird, who are building the *Renard* and *Onyx*, have made in the *Times*, appears to be very worthy of consideration. The firm writes that in the *Lynch* and the *Condell*, which they constructed for the Chilians, and in the *Espora* and the *Rosales*, for the Argentine Government, they fitted three 14-pr. 3-in. guns in place of the two 4·7-in. guns which most of these craft carry, and they believe the efficiency of these vessels was much improved thereby. The 14-pr. is not, we believe, a service gun; but it could easily be made so, and there certainly would be great advantage in removing some of the weight on deck, if so doing does not detract from their battleworthiness.

An "ex-Naval Officer" relates the following as an example of how the Navy was starved in 1854:—

"In June of that year I joined the Calcutta as Midshipman, having just completed a five years' tour of foreign service. The Calcutta was an 84 gun ship, and was commissioned and fitted out for the Black Sea Fleet. After seven months' lingering in the Sound and at Falmouth, endeavouring to get a crew, but without success, My Lords found it necessary to draft about 200 old Coastguardsmen into her, and with the help (?) of another 200 riff-raff—the scourings of the slums of of Plymouth—the ship was filled with stores and despatched to the Baltic. There were only two Midshipmen on board, and about eight or ten other youngsters, these forming the gun-room mess. The ward-room was deficient of several of the senior officers. I need not say that we were all intensely disgusted at not being able to take our place in the Black Sea Fleet. For my part, I threw up my berth as senior Midshipman and left the Navy, joined the army, went to India, and had fighting to my heart's content. The starvation of the Royal Navy resulted in a magnificent and powerful ship being lost to the Black Sea Fleet just when she would have been of immense service.

The night life-buoy, or portion thereof, picked up by the *Caroline* in the China Sea, has been assumed too readily to be a relic of the ill-fated *Wasp*, and the sensational paragraphs that appeared in the dailies, palpably conjectural, had the effect of reawakening sad interest among relatives of those lost, some of whom have been making inquiries of the Admiralty. Some people even doubted the certainty of the relic having belonged to the Navy at all. But the facts, as far as can be ascertained are these. The cylinder found was undoubtedly part of a service (Whitby) buoy, being marked with a number by the dockyard method. The buoys are numbered on being taken into store from the contractors; but this particular one was made some years ago, and the lists which would have shown to what ship this number was issued have been destroyed. Further inquiries have, however, been made in the Naval Store Department at the Admiralty, and on searching the records of the past three years to see if any vessel in the China Squadron has during that time lost a night life-buoy, it has been found that the *Porpoise* lost her Whitby buoy in November, 1890, in a locality that makes it exceedingly probable this relic belonged to her.

The arrival of the French Squadron, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, August 27, was the signal for a commencement of festivities and functions. Naturally a good deal of curiosity was felt in the British ships at Spithead on the appearance of the French ships and the manner in which they would be brought to an anchor. As to their appearance, they are without exception as ugly as anything which floats. Even the *Surcouf*, whose length as compared with beam was remarked by every one, and the *Lance*, which seems to be a quick little craft in smooth water, lost any beauty their fine lines might have given them by the drab colour they are painted, like the rest of the squadron. The torpedo-boats have a green ribbon painted round the water-line, which harmonises with the colour of the water, and makes them look even smaller than they really are. The tumble-home sides, high superstructures piled amid-ships, and castellated poles give them a look of floating batteries much more formidable than they really are.

Pilots were put on board while the ships were lying alongside the British lines; and as up to this time the fleet had preserved the capital station, it was no doubt to the stop for this purpose that they got clubbed in a heap before anchoring. It was noticed that none of the ships apparently carried either speed or helm indicators. Two of them had to shift billet after coming to an anchor off Osborne. As usual, the French boats came in for a great deal of praise, their appearance being greatly in their favour when compared with the English ones; but the latter are for use in all weathers and for all purposes, and although they cannot compete successfully with the French in sailing matches in smooth water, this is, after all, not their chief object. Altogether, the turn of the ships is decidedly workmanlike; and as the *Marceau* steamed past the *Camperdown*—it is not fair to compare her with the *Nile*—the balance of naval opinion was decidedly in favour of the French ship's superiority as a fighting machine, outward appearance only being considered.

Much interest was naturally felt by all the British officers as to the way in which the French ships were brought to an anchor. In that connection, it is worth remarking that M. Weyl considers the only incident worth noting in the grand "fantasia" of the attack upon Toulon, at the conclusion of the late French Manœuvres, to have been the way in which so many vessels took their moorings without trouble and without accident. In regard to the sailor-like qualities of the French crews generally, M. Weyl also—speaking of the ships weighing anchor for certain of the operations—says he can affirm that it would have been impossible to handle the ships better than was done, and that, if an areopagus of foreign naval men had passed judgment, they could have given no other opinion than his own.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that about eighteen months ago a good deal was said about the very serious deficiency of army officers, and the difficulty experienced by the War Office in filling up vacancies when they occurred. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns on the best authority that the supply is now greater than the demand. Indeed, so altered are the circumstances that the authorities have decided to abolish the system under which cadets were admitted to Woolwich Military Colege half-yearly, while the avenue to the Royal Artillery by way of Artillery Militia is to be closed altogether. It is asserted that the latter measure will, in about a year or eighteen months, cause a reversion to the old state of affairs, for whereas before it was introduced there were no candidates for the vacant post, now there are three or four applicants for every vacancy.

Our recent frontier expeditions have shown that our paper mobilisation scheme is far from perfect, especially as regards the medical and transport services, says *Broad Arrow*. A portion of the army corps first for service should be yearly mobilised. It would, in our opinion, be far better to spend money on this purpose than on concentrating large bodies of isolated cavalry, which do little more than gallop their horses to death across "plough." In all probability, in future wars in India, cavalry will not often have to act alone in large bodies; it is therefore of more importance that combined movements of the three arms should be practised, than that each arm should be manœuvred separately.

NOTICES.

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

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An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.'

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S	THE "PALL MALL"
Square Bottle. Square Bottle.	Superior Quality, Old Matured.	11 Years Old. 11 Years Old.
SQUARE BOTTLE. It is certainly one of the finest Brands of SCOTCH WHISKY we have ever had the opportunity of tasting. *Vide Sportsman.*	REGISTERED No. 66437 **HEART BOTTLE.** Free from Fusel Oil. Mellow & Mature.	**GRAND LIQUEUR** Certificated by JOHN CLARK, Ph D. F.C.S. F.I.C.
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Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
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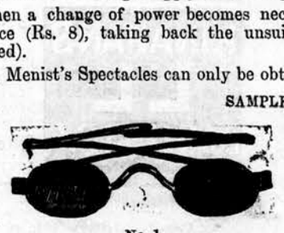

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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kind spectacles are the most comfortable.

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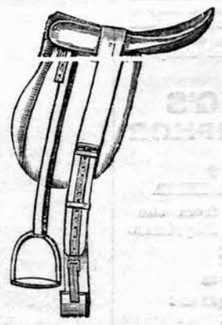

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